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COVER at Rs. 5 each.
TUBE at Rs. 2-12 each.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV NO. 70 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons	From Aden	Tons.
26th March	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
3rd April	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
9th "	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
16th "	Kaiser-i-Hind..	11500	....	..
23rd "	Salsette ..	6000	Khiva ..	9000
30th "	Mandala ..	9000	....	..
7th May	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
14th "	Kashmir ..	7000	....	..
21st "	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
28th "	Sardinia. ..	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, &c.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting At Colombo.	Tons.
27th March	Namur ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
6th April	Nankin ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000
20th "	Novara ..	7000	Kashmir ..	9000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
*24th Mar.	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct connecting with Chakdara Karachi (for Persian Gulf passengers only)
*29th "	Linga ..	Karachi direct.
8th April	Dilwara ..	East Africa via Seychelles

*or later on arrival of English mail steamer

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru ..	T. Sasaki ..	3801	14th March	24th March
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori ..	5348	21st March	1st April.
Tenshin Maru	S. Yamazaki	4173	31st March	11th April.
Yotorofu Maru	K. Ogura ..	4166	10th April	27th April
Penang Maru .	S. Kushibiki	5280	17th April	29th April.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Kobayashi	4623	1st May	15th May.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
Fork Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Kunajir Maru	4058	K. Sakurai .	2nd Apr.	12th April.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	9th "	18th "

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

KIRBY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bathroom Fittings etc

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SPRING SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	3rd April	1st April
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	27th Apr.	25th Ap
City of Birmingham .	A & C	7500	15th May	13th May

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	456	790
Liverpool ..	600	900	452	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool		942	..	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busra.

HEAD OFFICE. 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to subscribers in the event of his wife predeceasng him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Do not try to endure that nerve-racking cough. Zymole Trokeys will stop it and remove the irritation. They dispel hoarseness and strengthen the throat. B 7

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay. about.
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D., R.N.R.	5th Mar. 1916
S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th " "
S.S. Olympia	5124	Alex. Andrew	28th " "
SS. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	26th April "
S.S. Kassilia	5091	R. Erskine	16th May "

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information, regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	Calcutta	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Lyons	Sydney
Harbin	Fengtien	(Australia)
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U. S. A)	New York	Tsingtau
	Oesaka	Tsinanfu
	Pekin	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interests is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH-CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent., per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative and see how much brighter things look. D 10

FELICE CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

£3-85, MEDOWS STREET
7, ESPLANADE ROAD } BOMBAY.

ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin—		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ld.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMPS OIL — B. O. C. PITCH
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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,21 541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur Kota Bharu (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38, Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Singapore	Hoilo
Calcutta	Malacca	Hong Kong
Madras	Kawala-Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Rangoon	Seremban (F.M.S.	Foochow
Colombo	Klang (F. M. S.	Shanghai
Karachi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Amritsar	Batavia	(North China)
Delhi	Sourabaya	Tsingtau
Penang	Saigon	Hankow
Puket	Haiphong	Peking
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Manila	Yokohama
Ipoh (F. M. S.	Cebu	Kobe
Medan (Sumatra)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 2,00 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-year.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Peking	Yloilo
	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES,

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalbadevi Road Bombay.

AN ENGLISH LADY living on the Bunder, can supply excellent outside meals. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1051

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR VICTORIA HOTEL —"I have been most comfortable here more so than in any other hotel in India and found manager butler, servants very obliging.—M. M. CRAWFORD."

Also well situated bungalows to be 'et Apply to ADURJI & BROS. 3351B

WANTED

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the P. W. Hospital, Jamkhandi. Apply with testimonials stating lowest terms of pay. 3543

WANTED—To purchase serviceable household furniture, horses, carriages, etc., in small lots or in quantity. Apply to Box No. 30, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3367

WA[illegible] by correspondence [illegible] Wodehouse Road. All [illegible] conveniences and excellent cuisne. Apply to Box No. 13, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1031

WANTED a trained MASSEUR to teach Indians. Employment at Khandwa for duration of War.

Copies of certificates with particulars of salary required should be forwarded to DIRECTOR, Medical Services in India, Simla. 1060

WANTED.—By a young Indian, Master of Arts, of a British University and a Barrister-at-Law, service as a PROFESSOR in a College or as a PRIVATE SECRETARY to a Maharaja or in any similar capacity. Holds very good testimonials Apply to Box No. 784, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3520

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For the SANATAN DHARAM COLLEGE, Lahore.

1. PRINCIPAL (who will be expected to teach English), salary Rs. 400—50—600.
2. PROFESSOR of Mathematics, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150—20—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—20—350.
3. PROFESSOR of Philosophy, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150—20—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—20—350.
4. PRFESSOR of Economics and History, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150-20-250, Senior Grade Rs. 250—20—350.
5. PROFESSOR of Sanskrit and Sanatan Dharam, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 150—20—250, Senior Grade Rs. 250 20 350.
6. PROFESSOR of Persian, salary: Junior Grade Rs. 75—10—125.

Only experienced men need apply stating qualifications, age, religious views, etc.

Applications with testimonials which will not be returned) should be sent before 31st March, 1916, to the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur RAM SARAN DAS, President, Lahore. 3530

THE CENTRAL HINDU COLLEGE, BENARES. VACANCY.—Applications are invited for the post of the PRINCIPAL of the College. Salary Rs. 750 to Rs. 1,000 per mensem according to qualifications He will be expected to live in residential quarters when constructed and will in the meanwhile be paid actual house rent not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem. He should be strong in English and should preferably have some experience of work as Principal of a College. On the establishment of the Benares Hindu University, he will be taken over as Professor of English in the University The appointment will be made on probation for one year. The College maintains a Provident Fund to which members of the staff contribute 6¼ per cent. of the salary and the College a moiety of it. Gentlemen applying are requested to state their age, academical degrees, previous educational experience and other qualifications and to send copies of testimonials and names of persons to whom references might be made. Applications should reach the PRESIDENT of the College Committee, 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad, before 15th June, 1916. The gentleman appointed will be required to take charge of his work from 15th July next. 3529

WANTED

WANTED—Really COMPETENT TYPIST. Previous experience quite necessary. Pay according to qualifications. Apply personally J. RICHARDS & Co., 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort. 3550

A GRADUATE and an UNDERGRADUATE are willing to work under any capacity near Pedder Road or Walkeshwar. Apply to box No. 788 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3551

WANTED.—A Gujarati knowing GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE for office work good at figures and correspondence. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 787, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3538

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—CHIEF AGENTS to represent the BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ltd., LAHORE, at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat and Nagpore.

Experienced, respectable and influential men need communicate with:—

K. C. VIDYARTHI, Manager.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore. 3475

FOR SALE

LADIES and Gentlemen going abroad may advantageously sell their Furniture, Piano etc., in one lot. Apply Box No. 21, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3403

FOR SALE—PANTHER CUB 10 months. Price Rs. 75 or nearest offer. Apply to Rev. A. DAHLGREN, NAVAPUR, W. Khandesh. 3545

FOR SALE.—FIRE-ENGINE, 12 h.-p., by Shand Mason and Co., in good working order. Apply to COTTON MANAGER, Colaba. 3476

SINGER 2 3/4, FREE ENGINE MOTOR CYCLE, in excellent condition. Rs. 350 or nearest offer. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 1044

FINEST EVAPORATED APPLE AND PEAR RINGS at Rs. 7 per 8 lbs. or Rs 2 per 2 lbs. by V. P. Post all charges included. Apply to A. H. LEE. Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab. 2495

FOR SALE.—One complete Cummin's Patent COTTON BALING PRESS with Pumping Engine [illegible]

[illegible] STOCK.—Prior to removal to our New Factory (the largest in Southern India) 73 pairs Tan boxhide tie shoes, bark tanned soles screwed on medium toe and fitting in sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Further reduced to Rs. 2-4 per pair.

For particulars of other lines reduced write for our R List.

THE CHROME LEATHER CO., MADRAS. 612—13

TO BE LET.

TO LET out on hire a piano. For particulars. Apply to Box No. 14, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

TO LET—Shop now of Sincere Watch Co., opposite Floral Fountain. Splendid show and locality. Rent Rs. 400. Apply on premises, "S," 361, Hornby Road. 3500

TO LET—Two furnished bungalows and cottage, with out-houses at Lanoula. Property splendidly situated. For rent and further particulars, apply to "LANOULIE" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1039

LARGE and SMALL OFFICES TO BE LET in a central position, convenient for business, adjoining the High Court and the Bombay Club, fitted with electric lights and fans. Apply to MANAGER of Mr. Dhunjibhoy Bomanji, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort. 3425

TO LET—Half flat fully furnished. Crockery Cutlery &c., consisting of drawing and dining room, large and small bed-room. Use of kitchen, separate entrance. Rent Rs. 160. E. L. & F. and latest Sanitary arrangements. Apply to Box No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1010

TO LET—Furnished Bungalows (A) Victoria Lodge (No. II) at Marzbanabad, Andheri, and (B) Clifton Villa and Clifton Cottage, Khandala.

All splendidly situated with stables, outhouses, etc. Apply to Mr. KHAMBATA, Solicitor, 25, Church Gate Street. 1016

TO LET.—On the Apollo Bunder, two rooms, fully furnished bed room and sitting room, suitable for married couple or two bachelors, private entrance, separate bathrooms, W. C., etc. Apply to Box No. 4A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1050

HOT SEASON ON.—TO BE LET AT MATHERAN.—By the week, fortnight, month or season.—Furnished Blocks and Cottages in cool, shady and healthy (quiet or central locality) mosaic or tiled flooring. Hundreds of middle class Europeans have availed themselves of the benefits of these cheap but sanitary dwellings. Rents from Rs. 50 per month. Apply sharp to avoid disappointment to—

M. BURKE, M.I.M.E., Engineer-in-Charge, Matheran Railway, NERAL. 3509

TO BE LET.

MOTOR GARAGE to let at a low rental near Parsee Statue, Byculla. Apply "O," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1040

TO BE LET—GROUND FLOOR of QUEEN'S MANSIONS, Office premises, Prescott Road, lately occupied by Messrs. Patel Brothers. 3552

TO BE LET—A large airy bed room in Apollo Bunder with bath room attached facing West, separate entrance. Electric light and fan. Arrangements can be made for board if necessary. Apply to Box No. 8A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1042

TO BE LET.—FOUR COMMODIOUS BUNGALOWS on the foreshore of Varsova. Well ventilated and commanding an excellent view of Malabar, Cumballa, Worli and Bandra Hill. Rents moderate. Apply to Box No 5 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1021

TO LET—A well furnished commodious bungalow near the sea side at Bandra, for three months only from 1st April, consisting of four bed rooms dining and drawing room. Garden, outhouses and stabling. Terms moderate. For further particulars, apply to "Bandra" care of this paper. 1009

NOTICES

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Cox's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 23rd March, 1916, at 3.30 p.m., (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st December, 1915.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.
4. To elect Directors in place of the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Kt., and Mulraj Khatau, Esqr., who retire in accordance with Article 109 of the Articles of Association, who offer themselves, and are eligible for re-election.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOK[illegible] will be CLOSED [illegible] March, to THURSDAY [illegible]

By Order of the Board,

[illegible] 3482

[illegible] COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 30th March 1916, at 3-0 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1915.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd March, to THURSDAY, the 6th April, 1916 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BRADBURY & Co.,
Agents and Managers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1916. 3482

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1032 of 1910.

HARRIVALLABHDAS KASIDAS ...Plaintiff.

v.

KANAYALAL JEYNARAYAN, and others. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immoveable property situate at Shaikh Memon Street, or Khara Kuva Road, bearing Nos. 345-349 (1), (2), (3), and 351-355, which was fixed for THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. is postponed and the said sale will take place on the premises on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S. T.).

For particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Oriental Building, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of March 1916.

(Sd.) K. F. MODI,
Acting Commissioner.

3540

THE ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Dividends from 1st to 11th inclusive declared by the Company will be forfeited and the same will be transferred to the Company's Reserve Fund if not claimed within 60 days from the date hereof.

By order of the Board,
ASSUR VEERJEE & SONS,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1916. 3090

ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March 1916, at 6-15 p.m.

All interested in the welfare of Seamen and the Society are invited.

B. H. HEWETT,
Honorary Secretary.

3523

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Piece of Land, at Parel Tank Road, either in one Lot or in Separate Plots.

Suit No. 396 of 1913.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, This-day WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1916, sell by Public Auction, on the premises at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable piece of land either in one lot, or in separate plots:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land, newly assessed, situate at Parel Tank Road, without the Fort, within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the town and island of Bombay containing by admeasurement twelve thousand four hundred and seventy-six square yards and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 37, Collector's New No. 16577, New Survey No. 283/2423, and another piece of freehold vacant land, forming part of the same Survey No. admeasuring five thousand square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 1/2423, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the West by Parel Tank Road, on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia, on or towards the East by the Hindu Cemetery, and on or towards the North by the road leading to Hindu Cemetery, divided into 18 different plots of different areas, as described hereunder, and more particularly marked out and delineated on the plan, which is open for inspection, at the office of the Auctioneers, and the Attorneys for the Vendor.

PLOTS IN SEPARATE LOTS.

Plot No.	Sq. yds.	Plot No.	Sq. yds.
1	1067	11	833
2	970	12	1311
3	1207	13	1154
4	947	14	834
5	985	15	799
6	873	16	986
7	689	17	790
8	802	18	775
9	666	19	1132
10	731		

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Patel and Ezekiel, Solicitors, at Cook's Building[illegible] Fort, or to the [illegible]

[illegible] Plaintiff

v.

Narayen Babaji Jawke & others. Defendants

and

Suit No. 812 of 1915.

Raghunath Babaji Jawke .....Plaintiff

v.

Narayen Babaji Jawke & others Defendants

Under instructions on behalf of Messrs. Shaikh Mahomed Isphani, the plaintiff, in the first abovementioned suit and Pandharinath Dadabhai Dhume, the plaintiff and the Receiver in High Court Suit No. 1475 of 1915, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consolidated Consent Decree, dated 28th September, 1915, as varied by the Court's order, dated the 7th February, 1916, in the said suits. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th March, 1916, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the property hereunder described:

All that piece or parcel of Foras land containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-seven square yards and one half of another square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 75, Collector's New No. R/13572, Old Survey No. 186, and New Survey No. 8/7386, together with the messuage tenements and chawls, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 1900 (11) and Street No. 3 J. all which premises are situated at Khetwady otherwise called Chunam Kiln Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of G. N. Mulgaker, on or towards the West by the property of Babaji Atmaram, on or towards the North by the portion of a private passage half of which forms part of the premises hereby conveyed and on or towards the South by the property of the Bombay Land Improvement, and Trading Company, and which premises are now in the possession of the said Receiver.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta, Dalpatram and Lalji, Solicitors, at their Office in No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Co., Solicitors, to their Office in No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 3.30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc

On account of the offices concerned.

6 cases of quarts and 5 cases of pints Moscato wines.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

Under instructions from the concerned, one very handsome strong good stepper, grey Arab horse, 15.1, 5 years old, broken to harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Baboola Tank Road, Mody Street, Fort, and Bund Road, Poona.

Under instructions from Messrs. Husseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy and Khan Mahomed Cassumbhoy, the Receivers appointed in Suit No. 936, of 1914, in pursuance of the authority given to them by the consent decree passed in the said suit by the High Court of Judicature of Bombay on 21st December 1914, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises, the several undermentioned immoveable properties on the respective days and at the respective times mentioned below.

LOT NO. 3.

BABOOLA TANK PROPERTY.

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and stable built, and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at, or near the Jail Road, on the north side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,765 square yards be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Baboola Tank, on or towards the West by Peroo Havaldar's Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Rahimtoola Ahmed, and on or towards the South partly by the Jail Road, and partly by a chawl belonging to his Highness Mahomed Hoosein Hoosanee alias Aga Khan and which said piece of ground is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Old No. 39, New No. 242, New Survey No. 3660, and in the books of the Assessor Bombay Municipality under Ward B No. 3409, 3410, 3411, 3412-12, 3414, (1), 3415, 3416 and Street Nos. 70-72, 2-9, 10, 11, 18, 19, 20, 22, 74, 11, 18, 19, 22, 70, 73 and 2-10.

LOT NO. 4

MODY STREET PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land of the quit and ground rent, tenure with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house or premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Fort of Bombay, on the eastern side of Mody Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 682, New No. 5871, Old Survey No. 1074, New Survey No. 8593, and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 2080, Street Nos. 212, 214-216, and containing by admeasurement 208 5-9 square yards, or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Mody Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West partly by the house of Parpia Pradhan, and partly by the house of Ramji Chatoor, on or towards the North by the house of Ramji Chatoor, and on or towards the South by the house of Moosa Mapla.

LOT NO. 5.

BUNGALOW AT BUND ROAD, POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Rooms of the Undersigned, at 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the bungalow, outhouses, stables and buildings thereon, situate and being on the Bund Road, in the City of Poona, in the Registration Sub-District of Poona, and containing by admeasurement (15,603) fifteen thousand six hundred and three square yards, or thereabouts and known by the name of Kaji Pati, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anandrao Poona Cooty Moodeliar, on or towards the West by the property known as the Bund Cottage, on or towards the North by the property of Cursetji Nusserwanji Cama, and on or towards the South by public road, leading from the Camp to the Bund.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receivers, at their Office, at Treacher Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 22nd March, 1916.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P. M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND MARCH, 1916, AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 22nd March, 1916, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the "Cooper's House," Cuffe Parade, Colaba, very valuable and handsome neat made and French polished English-made furniture, by John Roberts, Wimbridge, Breslau and others, consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggons, double meat-safes, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined with rich tapestry, teakwood and blackwood arm and armless chairs, easy and rocking chairs, low chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, teakwood cupboards, clothes hanging and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, solid wood side boards with mirror back, selected artistic cabinets, hall side and corner cabinets, marble top centre tables, solid wood teapoys with rich engravings, writing and dressing tables, reclining sofas, tables with electric lights, hat stands book cases, big partition screen, handsome perambulator, single and double iron and brass bedsteads engraved pier tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, phonograph, sewing machine, hall lamps, hall clock, vases, table ornaments, rich pictures in frames, wall brackets, washing table, ice box with refrigerator, towel horse, cooking utensils etc., etc.

The property of Rutherford, Esq., of Government Dockyard.

One English lady's buggy in excellent condition, and very little used.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, AT SURAT AND DOOMAS.

Under directions given to J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation), by the High Court and instructions given by him, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, 26th March, 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Bandra, the following property:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land with the messuages, tenements and outhouses thereon, situate at Byramji Jeejeebhoy Point Road, Bandra, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under No. 214, and admeasuring 2,730 square yards or thereabouts:

For further particulars, conditions of sale and plans of the property, apply to the Undersigned at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st March, 1916.

J. S. MODY & C.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNCH OF VALUABLE ROUND PEARLS.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, by order of Zaveri Manekla! Manilal and on account and at the risk of Memon Tayeb Hassum.

1 bunch containing 24 valuable round pearls, about 75 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the pearls taken delivery of within 2 days from the date of sale.

The pearls are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 24TH AND SATURDAY, THE 25TH MARCH, COMMENCING AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) EACH DAY.

Auction sale of the entire stock-in-trade, shop furniture, electric lights, fan etc., of the shop of Messrs. Dann & Co., the well-known tailors and outfitters.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on FRIDAY, the 24th and SATURDAY, the 25th day of March, 1916, commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, next to the Alice Buildings the entire stock-in-trade, etc., of the shop of Messrs. Dann & Co., the well-known tailors and outfitters (closing their business) comprising rich English plain and plated coloured and white shirts, collars of sizes, soft collars, silk and cotton ties, straw and sun hats, woollen and cotton suits, socks, stockings, gurnseys, ready made clothes etc. Also entire shop furniture comprising show cases, glass door cupboards, shelves, electric lights, fan etc.

The above will be sold in convenient lots and is on view.

AUCTION SALE ON MONDAY, THE 27TH MARCH AT 2 P. M. (S. T).

AUCTION SALE of provisions for Indian Troops and other Stores at No. 12 Shed, Alexandra Docks.

Under instructions from the Embarkation Supply Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on MONDAY, the 27th day of March, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 Shed Alexandra Docks.

A lot of provisions for Indian Troops, consisting of atta, ghee, parched gram, powa, dates, turmeric, tea, chillies, goor, lot of gunny bags and other unserviceable articles etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd March, 1916.

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AMUSEMENTS

Episode 21.

THE EXPLOITS OF ELAINE—

Episod 22.

"THE SUPER SERIAL"

ALSO

7th DRAMA OF WHO PAYS?

"BLUE BLOOD AND YELLOW"

AND

PATHE'S GAZETTE

The latest and most popular song "Elaine, my moving picture Queen" As. 6 each. can be had at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.

IMPERIAL CINEMA.

CHARNI ROAD.

TIME—7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. NIGHTLY: POPULAR PRICES,

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TWICE NIGHTLY! 6-30 AND 9-45 TWICE NIGHTLY!

Maurice E. Bandman presents

THE GREAT GOLDIN!

The World Master of Modern Magic.

TO-NIGHT. New Illusions will be presented for the first time in Bombay.

"THE MYSTERIOUS CABINET" OR "THE WITCH DOOR."

ANOTHER GREAT MYSTERY. **"THE HAUNTED ALMIRAH."**

The great spectacular pantomime entitled:—

"THE TIGER GOD"

A MOORISH ILLUSIONARY PHANTASY. The "acme" of Scenic Art and Elaborate illusion written and invented by HORACE GOLDIN, in which appears "LILY," a Bengal tigress, one of the finest specimens of this animal in existence.

PRICES.—{At 9-45 p.m.—Rs. 5 to As. 8. / At 6-30 p.m.—Rs. 3 to As. 4 PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

A Dedication to Art, Music, Science.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10 P.M.

GREAT DRAMA PROGRAMME.

A popular hit

"THE PRICE OF A KISS"

A Three-reel drama of intense interest. A woman's fidelity is doubted by her husband owing to the attentions of the squire's son, but when war breaks out she is given the opportunity of proving her devotion to her wounded husband by any act of supreme heroism.

Splendid story of the stage:

"FACING THE FOOTLIGHTS"

How a woman became an actress in order to help her husband, who has been badly injured by an explosion.

The latest

PATHE GAZETTE.

Prices—Re. 1-8; Re. 1; As. 8 & 4.

Box Seats Rs. 2.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT AT THE DOORS OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE TAXI CARS & VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL SHOWS. IF DESIRED BY THE PATRONS THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

Kirloskar Sangit Mandali

GRANT ROAD

RIPON THEATRE

will perform

On Wednesday the 22nd March 1916

AT 9 P.M. (S.T.)

the popular Comedy

SHARADA

and

On Thursday 23rd March 1916

AT 9 P.M. (S.T.)

Specially for the students come for the Matriculation examination, the well known

MANAPAMAN

PRICES AS USUAL

Plan and booking of seats at the Theatre and at Mandali's residence, Vithal Sayanna's building, Sandhurst Road.

Intending visitors are requested to reserve seats in advance to avoid disappointment.

SKATING RINK.

Daily Sessions and Children's Matinee as Usual.

SATURDAY 25th MARCH.

SPORTS ON SKATES.

SATURDAY 8th APRIL.

DANCING AND SKATING FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

LAST 3 NIGHTS

OF

THE BROKEN COIN

AND

L. K. O. Comedy

"MR. FLIRT IN WRONG"

Look out Saturday, March 25th.

PROTEA III

Prize Drawings 27, 28, 29, & 30.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

Telephone No. 1266.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market.

HAVE YOU SEEN

FIVE NIGHTS

By Victoria Cross:

The Most Sensational Film of the Year?

Only Last Three Days Left.

The Chance of a Life Time.

USUAL HALF RATES.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Time.—7, 8-45, 10-30 Nightly.

COMING. COMING.

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT.

PROTEA III.

PROTEA III.

PROTEA III.

OR

HER RACE WITH DEATH.

7,000 Feet. 6 Parts.

An Eclair Detective Masterpiece, with Mlle. Josette Andriot in a daring role of perilous exploits.

Book Your Seats Early At

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Tel. No. 1882.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D 11

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

[illegible] COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Mar. 20.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ...	200
Total Day's Imports	1,000
Mid. Americans	7.82d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.31d.
New York 11 a.m., May	11.98
New York 11 a.m., July	12.17
New Orleans 10 a.m., May	11.82
New Orleans 10 a.m., July	12.03

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.	
March.	7.63	
Mar.-Apl.	7.62	No change.
Apl.-May.	7.61	
May-June.	7.60	
June-July.	7.59	
July-Aug.	7.57	
Aug.-Sept.	7.50	
Sept.-Oct.	7.42	
Oct.-Nov.	7.39	
Nov.-Dec.	7.35	—1
Dec.-Jan.	7.33	
Jan.-Feb.	7.31	
Feb.-Mar.	7.31	
Mar.-Apl.	7.3	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	5.70
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	5.85
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	6.00
M.G. No. 1, Oomra, "Good"	6.15
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	6.45
M.G. Broach, "Good"	7.45
M.G. Broach, "Fully Good"	7.60
M.G. Broach, "Fine"	7.75
M.G. Scinde, "Good"	5.65
M.G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	5.80
M.G. Scinde, "Fine"	5.95

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.	Previous price.
March	11.15	11.13
May	11.28	11.26
July	11.40	11.38

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 20.

Bar Silver Spot	27⅛
Closing tone of Silver—Firm.	
Discount, Bank of England rate since 8th Aug., 1914	5%
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5⅛
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m'st ...	5⅛
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ...	5¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months ...	5¼
Interest day to day loans	4⅜
Interest 7 day market loans	4½
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£359,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS

TRANSFERS.

London, Mar. 20.

On Bombay .....Rs. 5,00,000 @ ¼	5/32
On Madras .....Rs. 5,00,000 @ ¼	5/32
Consols 2½ %	57½
Previous Price	57½
Rupee Paper 3½ % nominal	53
Previous Price	52½
Indian Stock 3½ % (Sterling Loan) ...	80½
Previous Price	80⅜
Government Securities 3 %	69½
Previous Price	69½
Ex: On London at Paris, France ...	28.31
Previous Price	28.45

WAR LOANS.

London, Mar. 20.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
Previous Price	£87⅜
4½ % 1925—1945	£96⅜
Previous Price	£96 13/16

THE MAILS.

London, Mar. 20.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 20.

WHEAT.

No Quotations for Indian Wheat.

Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom.	2,770,000

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs., Not offered.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs., Not offered.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Mar., sailer.	65/6
Victorian, Mar., sailer.	65/6
New South Wales, Mar., sailer.	65/6

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, May, quoted.	55

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata), Mar.-Apl., sellers.	71

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton). Mar.-Apl., Hull, nominal.	£14-0-0

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship, Mar.-Apl., London, sellers.	77
Toria Rapeseed, Mar.	70/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper.	£129
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£109
Copper Braziers.	£146
Yellow Metal.	16
Hard Spelter, nominal.	67½
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14×20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£22-10-0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	£6-7-6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure. Mar.-Apl. Paid.	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Mar.	3/7

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Mar. 21st—4 p. m.

	Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30		44 0 0	6 7 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30		43 8 0	6 6 6
Wheat, Karachi Bangla .		43 0 0	6 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi .		6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore		6 1 0	6 7 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore		7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold		7 9 0	7 15 0
Linseed, Brown Thin		7 4 0	7 10 0
Teelseed, White 85.15		44 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 75.25		43 0 0	....
Teelseed, Gajar 50.50		42 0 0	....
Teelseed, Black ...		39 0 0	....
Popyseed, White ..		7 4 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts ...		41 8 0	....
Mowraseed ...		4 4 0	4 8 0
	Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May ..		5 14 9	
Linseed May		7 14 3	

BRITISH NAVAL STRENGTH.

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.

Sir Gilbert Parker recently addressed the following question to the Secretary of the Admiralty:

What is the total enrolment of officers and men in the Navy, respectively; what has been the enrolment since the beginning of the war; what is the total number of men who are engaged in the maintenance of the Navy, that is, as seamen and also as workmen in works and stores for naval purposes; and how many men have offered themselves for naval service on ships of war since Aug. 1, 1914?

Dr. Macnamara replied as follows:

As regards the Navy proper, when war broke out there were about 146,000 officers, men, and boys on the active service list. To this number must be added about 67,000 Reserves. By subsequent votes of Parliament the numbers have steadily increased, and we are now authorised to work up to a maximum of 350,000 officers, men, and boys by March 31, 1916, if necessary. Of that number we already bear something like 320,000.

The question of the men engaged in ship construction, repairing, and in auxiliary work, upon which the maintenance and fighting efficiency of the Fleet depend, is very much more difficult to arrive at. In the first place we have somewhere about 85,000 men engaged in the Royal dockyards and other naval establishments. As regards the number of men engaged on Admiralty work under contract and subcontract, I am afraid it is quite impossible for me, in the time at my disposal, to give even the most speculative estimate, except to say that the number is certainly several times that of the figure which represents our own employes in the Royal dockyards and naval establishments.

To all this must be added the number of men engaged in getting coal for the Fleet, in transporting the same to the place of shipment, the dockside workers engaged in assisting in coaling operations, the crews of colliers and oilers supplying the Fleet, the crews of mine sweepers, and the crews of the various supply ships. Then, of course, there are the men and women making clothing and preparing food for the men of the Fleet. I am afraid I could not—without considerable research, imposing great labour upon a much overworked department—furnish you with these figures, even approximately.

If I were asked to put the matter in a sentence, I should say that for every man in the Navy, of whom there are, as you see, something like 300,000, there are certainly two persons, and possibly even three, at work on ship construction and repairing, and contributing to the general maintenance and fighting efficiency of the Fleet.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the March 21st 1916 was 30.064 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 20th Mar. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.835 Inc.
Temperature of Air	79.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.0 „
Dew Point	70.0 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.721 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 „
Munimum	73.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE, ENE, NW.
Movement of Wind do.	miles. 159

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Mar. 21.

The weather has been dry except for some light snow in Kashmir. The unsettled conditions in Persia are now affecting Baluchinstan where the temperature has risen rapidly.

Forecast:—A few falls along the north-west frontier.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 21st March 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab. Temperature has fallen and is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has again fallen and is now generally in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in defect in Central India West, and has become nearly normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Temperature has fallen and is generally in defect at night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Night temperature continues in defect in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry. A few thunderstorms are possible in Madhar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TEESDAY, the 21st of March 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Normal day.	Rainfall: past 24 hours 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Total to Novem-ber to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	78.7	64.6	75	..	5.24	4.94
Do. (20th Mar.).	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	81.6	66.2	70	..	3.11	—0.72
Do. (20th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	81.5	70.9	75	..	5.49	—2.11
Do. (20th Mar.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.3	53.8	53	..	0.43	—1.04
Rawalpindi	71.1	40.2	65	..	0.76	—0.76
Lahore	80.8	50.3	55	..	0.68	—2.44
Bissar	86.0	53.5	40	..	0.39	..
Ambala	84.7	51.1	42	..	1.10	—4.09
Delhi	86.2	60.2	38	..	..	..
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	87.9	61.6	30	..	0.64	—0.90
Mainpuri	88.3	57.3	40	..	1.00	—1.09
Jhansi	91.2	63.8	11	..	0.55	—1.15
Cawnpore	88.6	63.9	27	..	..	..
Allahabad	92.3	59.1	20	..	1.01	—1.09
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	90.9	58.4	37	..	0.05	—1.03
Karachi	87.9	69.0	77	..	0.20	—1.23
Ajmer	86.2	60.6	22	..	0.05	—1.23
Jaipore	88.8	57.1	23	..	0.24	—1.20
Kotah	89.8	65.6	17	..	0.03	—0.83
Mount Abu	77.2	61.8	19	..	0	—1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.0	65.3	35	..	0	—0.45
Dwarka	82.6	75.1	74	..	0.19	—0.49
Veraval	88.6	66.6	58	..	0	—0.46
Rajkot	95.4	2.0	54	..	0	—0.49
Bhavnagar Para	97.6	65.6	50	..	0.01	—0.54
Surat	98.1	64.6	62	..	0	—0.34
Ahmedabad	98.1	65.8	37	..	0	—0.29
Deesa	99.0	68.0	11	..	0	—0.51
Neemuch	89.0	?	22	..	0.08	—0.71
Indore	92.5	56.1	17	..	1.14	0.24
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.3	57.5	225	..	1.07	—1.40
Saugor	89.4	65.4	15	..	1.25	—0.92
Hoshangabad	95.2	63.0	27	..	1.47	—0.21
Khandwa	97.4	59.0	30	..	0.33	—0.27
Akola	100.8	61.5	19	..	1.95	0.00
Amroati	100.0	6 3	19	..	1.02	—0.93
Nagpur	100.7	62 3	14	..	1.28	—1 11
Chanda	102.7	62.0	20	..	0.84	—1.67
Raipur	100.0	68.6	23	..	1.25	—0.75
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87 1	73.7	75	..	0.09	—0.49
Ratnagiri	85 9	72.3	69	..	0.81	0.10
Mormugao	87 3	74 9	81	..	0.94	—0.25
Karwar	87.3	74.0	88	..	1.07	—0.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	105 4	68 5	27	..	0.18	—0.71
Ahmednagar	98.1	60.0	20	..	2.40	2.03
Poona	100.2	60.7	50	..	0.33	—0.80
Sholapur	101.0	68.6	20	..	1.27	—0.40
Bijapur	100.0	68 4	29	..	0.43	—0.99
Belgaum	90.3	61.1	43	..	1.70	—0.31
Ahmedabad	97.2	68.4	20	..	1.82	0.54
Nizamabad (Indore)	101.4	68.6	32	..	0.98	—0.83
Hyderabad	101.1	71.2	38	..	0.79	—1.29
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	77.1	71	..	8.17	4.77
Calicut	91.2	79 8	81	..	15.29	6.49
Cochin	92.2	78.9	77	..	9.94	—0.67
Colombo	88.8	75.6	95	..	31.41	4.81
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.8	75.1	8:	..	20.78	13.90
Bellary	103.4	73.9	28	..	7.28	4.85
Cuddapah	105.1	77.4	51	..	0.44	4.60
Madras	91.8	76.1	85	..	21.24	0.86
Bangalore	94.5	69.6	82	..	3.60	..
Coimbatore	99.9	70.9	78	..	6.76	
Trichinopoly	101.7	77.0	72	..	12.87	
Negapatam	90.3	74.7	75	..	24.28	—

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock.

Day of week	Day of Mth.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Mth.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	21	m 0 1	28 5	21	m 5 19	15 3
Wed.	22	m 0 32a	28 7		5 29a	16 10
		m 0 33	28 4	22	m 6 24	14 10
Thur.	23	m 1 1 1a	28 6		6 51a	17 6
		m 1 6	27 10	23	m 7 8	14 9
Fri.	24	m 1 53a	28 2		7 28a	18 4
		m 1 41	27 3	24	m 7 46	15 1
Sat.	25	m 2 32a	27 6		8 11a	19 5
		m 2 20	26 5	25	m 8 30	15 10
		m 3 31a	26 8		9 5a	20 6
Sun.	26	m 3 7	25 4	26	m 9 24	16 9
		4 22	24 5		10 35a	21 3
Mon.	27	m 6 14a	25 7	27	m 10 44	17 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Mar.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 21 (Tuesday)	„ 6h. 42m.	„ 6h. 50m.
„ 22 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 41m.	„ 6h. 50m.
„ 23 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 40m.	„ 6h. 52m.
„ 24 (Friday)	„ 6h. 39m.	„ 6h. 51m.
„ 25 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 39m.	„ 6h. 51m.
„ 26 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 38m.	„ 6h. 51m.
„ 27 (Monday)	„ 6h. 37m.	„ 6h. 51m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

Last Quarter 1916 March 26d. 9h 52m 4 p.m.
New Moon 1916 April 2d 9h 51m 2 p.m.
First Quarter 1916 April 10d 8h 5m 7 p.m.
Full Moon 1916 April 18d 10h 37m 5 p.m.

Particulars have now been received of the death of Major H. A. Carter, V. C., 101st Grenadiers, who left this Brigade with his Regiment for service in East Africa in November 1914. He was then attached to the 40th Pathans and led a column on a terrible march through the bush to the relief of Inwele Indogo. He successfully relieved the post but died in doing so on January 19th.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 21.

Dumra Hobday Basrah

DEPARTURES

Mar. 21.

Montebello	Grinaldi	Genoa
Heme	Scott	Rangoon
Arabia	Candlish	Middlesbro etc.
Linga	Cubbuan	Karachi

March 21.

S. S. Dumra:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. Holiday, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Basrah, via Gulf ports and Karachi, with a general cargo and 49 deck passengers.

S. S. Arabia:—The steamer Arabia, 2,364 tons, Captain W. C. Candlish, sailed yesterday for London and Middlesborough, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cubbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Tenshin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Tenshin Maru left Singapore for Bombay on the 19th instant and is due here on the 31st instant.

Tuesday, 21st March 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Elder Branch.....Richardson....T. Morrison & Co
D. & E. Tottenham.....Oliver.....T. M. & Co
M. Bahrein.....Bonnett.....T. M. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Polglass Castle.....Jones .....W. & A. G. & Co
2 Clan Maclahlan.....Glasgow.....J. Finlay
6 Akbar.....Murch.....T. M. & Co
8 Kirin Maru.....Sasaki.....N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Namur.....Collyer.....P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Colaba.....Nielson.....M. M. & Co
6 Olympia.....Andrews.....W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Malay Maru.....Marumoto.....O. S. Kaisha

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Chupra.....Hull.....M. M. & Co
Glenfruin.....Mackness.....
Isle of Mull.....Weeks .....
Rotti.....Benthem.....T.M.& Co

EXPORTS.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Y. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Nil.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's S. S. Arabia with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 10 p.m. on Friday next.

The P. and O. S. S. Kashmir which left Bombay on the 20th ultimo arrived in London on Sunday the 19th instant. All well.

The R. M. S. Kashgar which left London on the 6th instant and has on board the mails of the 10th instant arrived at Port Said on Monday the 20th instant.

The Celebrated Indian Confectioner,

AMICHAND GOVINDJI

The oldest and most popular Confectionery Depot in India.

(Established over Half a Century Ago.)

Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaik Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone, No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Fericadan Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as: (a) Mahim Halva (or Div). (b) Saffron Halva with almonds. (c) Gummy Halva. (d) Rose scented Halva (e) Vanila Halva (f) Muskati Halva (g) Ice Cream Halva (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

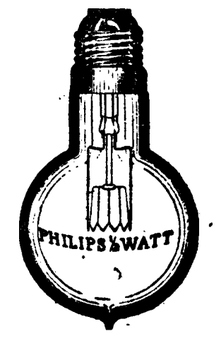
V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous Public are requested to give us a trial.

PHILIPS

HALF-WATT

AND

ORDINARY LAMPS



Volts: 4 to 250.

Candle power 4 to 3000.

Apply:—

THE

ORIENTAL ENGINEERING AND TRADING Co.,

Ravelin Street,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.

THURSDAY, March 23.

Century S. and M. Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Gresham Building, 10-45 a.m.

Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Cox Building, 3-30 p.m.

Breul's Cawnpore Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Home Street 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, March 24.

University Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union, ordinary monthly meeting, 7-15 p.m.; dinner 8-45 p.m.

P. and O. s. s. Arabia with English Mails of 2nd instant, due at 10 p.m.

SATURDAY Mar. 15.

Mr. C. P. da Cunha's lecture on "Joan d'Arc" at the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, 7 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 9.45 p.m. Horace Goldin and Company.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 5-45 and 10-30 p.m.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Orders by Major G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

March 22.

273. Parades.—Parades will be held at Headquarters at 5-30 p.m. daily for all members who are not yet efficient and Extra efficient in drill.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lt.,
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA'

By kind permission of Colonel T. V. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 o'clock.

March—Wellington ..... Lehle
Overture—Raymond ..... Thomas.
Valse—Septembre ..... Godin.
Selection—The Mikado ..... Sullivan.
Serenata—Love in Idleness ..... Macbeth.
Melodies from the Revue—Push and Go ..... Darewski.
Patrol—The Wee Macgregor ..... Amers.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Bandstand this evening, from 6 to 7-45 p.m.

March—Old Comrades ..... Teike
Overture—Loin du Pays ..... Bouillon
Valse—Frou-Frou ..... Chatan
Selection—The Passing Show ..... Finck
Serenade—Quand tu Chantes ..... Gounod
Selection—Songs of Ireland ..... Godfrey
Entract—The Costers Wooing ..... Rimmer
Two-Step—Sheilas Wedding ..... Nemo.

SLEEPING IN THE STREET.

SYCE'S DEATH FROM A MOTOR.

Dr. Nunan, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital yesterday morning on the body of Ramji Bhana, a syee, aged thirty years.

The deceased who was employed in a stable at Jambulwadi, lived in the coachhouse with others, and in the hot weather used to sleep outside in the street. Opposite the coachhouse Atmaram Sitaram a taxi-driver used to keep his car in a garage. On the 16th instant at 1 a.m. the deceased who was heard groaning when asked replied that he had been injured by a motor car in the chest. He died in the hospital, where he had been removed, on Monday night. The track of a motor car wheel was traced in the soft mud close up to the coachhouse wall.

A motor-car cleaner, Peter Hoogeirf, deposed that on the night in question Atmaram's car returned to the garage. The road opposite to the garage was narrow and they had to back the car into the garage, which they had done on the particular night. In doing so they went close to the stable and the witness got down to see if the road was clear. He did not see the deceased sleeping there and the next morning he heard that a man had been injured. It was not true that when the car came to a standstill before backing that witness ran into the garage. He did not see any wheel marks near the coachhouse the next morning.

Deputy Inspector Ferguson deposed he found the track of a car the next morning just opposite the stable in question. He also found that on the night in question Atmaram's car came in. The deceased had told witness that Atmaram's car had struck him. He also said that Atmaram and another man came to him while the car was still standing on the road. From the position of the wheel-marks and the width of the street witness came to the conclusion that the car in backing struck the deceased and that the outside back wheel pressed against him.

Medical evidence was adduced to show that death was due to the injury caused to the lung by the fracture of the ribs.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injury to the lung caused by his having been struck by a motor car in Jamboolwadi while he was sleeping in the street.

In connection with the scheme for the enlistment of Indians to serve in the French Army, medical examination of those who had offered themselves for enlistment at Chandernagore was held on Sunday in the presence of Administrator of Chandernagore. Of the twenty-six men who expressed their readiness to serve, twenty-one came up for examination of whom eighteen were passed as medically fit. These men will shortly be sent to Pondicherry and then to Algeria for training with French troops.

DAVID SASSOON REFORMATORY.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal presided over the interesting function of distributing prizes and reading the annual report of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, yesterday evening, when the prizes were given to the successful students by Mrs. Gupte. A large number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution and its work were present.

After an elaborate programme of drill had been gone through by the inmates, the Chairman of the Committee, Col. Lloyd Jones read a report of the work done during last year, in the course of which he said:—

During the period of its existence, the Reformatory has discharged over 3,000 lads, trained, either in drawing, carpentering, turning or other trades connected with the workshops which you have just seen, and capable of earning an honest living. We constantly hear of boys doing well after leaving us.

The total number of boys on the 1st January, 1915 was 226 as compared with 230 on 1st January, 1914. The total number admitted during last year was 76 against 53 the previous year Of these 63 were sent by the Presidency Magistrates and 13 by their relatives as private apprentices. 84 boys were discharged against 38 in 1914; out of this number 29 were discharged on reaching the age of 18. The latter arrangement being due to a suggestion made by the Managing Committee and approved by Government. Out of the 84 discharged, employment was found by the Institution for 14.

The general health of the boys has, on the whole, been excellent; and from their robust and cheerful appearance, one cannot but be convinced of their being well fed and well cared for, in this Institution. There were nine serious cases necessitating their being sent to the J. J. Hospital. Out of these, two died, and seven were returned cured. It was a most regrettable occurrence that while bathing two drowning fatalities among the boys occurred on 31st July 1915, at Mahim. In connection with this the Committee brought to the notice of the Royal Humane Society the conduct of the Superintendent, a boy and a Mali in attempting to save the boys' lives at the risk of their own. I am glad and proud to say that the Society's Bronze Medal has been awarded to Mr. House, our Superintendent, and a vellum certificate each to the boy Belli Shaik and the Mali Gangaram.

The Society when forwarding the medal and certificates expressed a wish that the presentation should be be made in as public a manner as possible.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Committee have, on numerous occasions, represented to Government the desirability, I should rather say the necessity, of the masters and those responsible for the training of the boys, living on the premises and thus be in closer association with the boys, particularly out of school hours. At present this is not opssible as there are no quarters available. These frequent representations, we hope, will result in quarters being provided for the whole staff; and, not as now, for a few persons only. We had hoped that the public would have responded to our appeal for funds, not only to help in building the quarters for the staff but also in improving the condition of the boys, by providing games, books and papers for them. I fear that the war has kept the purse strings of the charitably, inclined very tightly closed. Should these remarks meet the eyes of those capable of helping us and the boys committed to our care, they will be conferring a boon on the whole of the Bombay community.

One other item which I would like to mention, is the serious need there is of an after-care association, to help the boys when they leave us. Many of them are without friends and without money, and I cannot but be of the opinion that the formation of such an association is a duty which the public owe to the community at large. This again needs funds which unfortunately we do not possess.

Mrs Gupte then presented the prizes and Mr. Chaubal handed the Royal Humane Society's medal and certificates, to Mr. House, the Superintendent of the Institution, and certificates to Belli Shaikh and Mali Gangaram.

MR. CHAUBAL'S REMARKS.

Mr. Chaubal after thanking the Committee, for giving him an opportunity of visiting the institution and seeing some of the useful work which had been done by them so unostentatiously, said that they were all deeply indebted to the Sassoon family whose far-sighted generosity led to the foundation and endowment of this institution. Their gratitude was also due to that family for keeping up their noble traditions and enabling them to carry on the work of the institution. It was rather an unique institution, combining both an industrial school and a reformatory. Both in India and in the Western countries it was agreed that the juvenile offenders should be kept apart from adult criminals. The speaker then gave a short history of the rise of reformatory institutions in the West and incidentally congratulated the Chairman and the Committee for the excellent work they had been doing. The Committee had, by their excellent management, been able to get over the repugnance of the people for such an institution as theirs. Only three boys had been convicted for criminal acts after they had left the institution. He recognised that there was a great want of accommodation for the staff, but he regretted the Government were unable to help them owing to the financial stringency brought about by the war. In conclusion he hoped that the Committee would endeavour to form a society on the lines suggested by Col. Lloyd Jones in his report. Mr. Chaubal then announced that Mrs. Gupte had given a donation of Rs. 50 to be used for the benefit of the boys. (Cheers).

Mr. Nissim than proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Chaubal and Mrs. Gupte for the trouble they had taken, and the proceedings terminated.

THE WADIA CHARITIES.

FOUNDER'S DAY.

It is a far cry from any point of vantage in Bombay to rustic Parel where once upon a time, Governors of Bombay lived in virtual seclusion. This suburb of our great city was obviously threatened with obscurity till the late Mr. Wadia, the great public benefactor, drew it back into publicity by attaining immense property there, and yesterday evening a fitting tribute to his public spirit and public charities was paid on the very spot on which he lived in humility and died in honour. Parsis, in particular, braved the heat and the journey to honour this great man's memory. Boys turned up from nineteen different schools and numbered about two hundred. Girls, European, Parsi and Hindu, came from seventeen different schools and numbered about 140. And all appeared to be happy at sports at which Dr. Pavri and Mr. Framjee Patel were field-marshals. There were flat races for boys over and under 12, a running race for girls, a three-legged race for boys, egg and spoon race for girls, a sack race for boys, thread and needle race for girls, potato and basket race for girls, and above all, a tug-of-war —girls v. boys—in which the girls triumphed and won patent umbrellas. As the sports were in progress, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Capt. McEwan, A.-D.-C., arrived on the gala scene, and the St. Mary's High School excellent Band, under the direction of a R. C. Padre, proclaimed his Excellency's arrival by playing the National Anthem.

THE CHARITIES.

At the end of the sports, the Hon. Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy addressed his Excellency, and in the course of his speech said:—

It is now well known that Mr. Wadia directed us in his will to apply the income of his large wealth in charity for the benefit of such institutions, persons, objects and purposes, without distinction of place, nationality, or creed, as the Trustees might in their discretion think fit, but having regard more especially to certain objects and purposes mentioned in his will. The first of these objects was "the marriage of poor maids." As already reported we spent under this head during the first four years Rs. 15,586. During the two years under report we have spent Rs. 3,825 in 1913-14 and Rs. 4,056 in 1914-15. The second object was "the Navjot of Parsee boys and girls." This was the only object which was confined necessarily to the Parsee Community. We spent on this head Rs. 1,400 in the first four years and during the two years under report we have spent Rs. 675 in 1913-14, and Rs. 505 in 1914-15. The third object was "the maintenance and education of orphans." We have spent on this head Rs. 12,711 in 1913-14, and Rs. 13,757 in 1914-15.

I must add that we have also spent on this head Rs. 3,217 in 1913-14, and Rs. 3,257 in 1914-15, by monthly allowances for the maintenance and education of orphan boys and girls individually, who belonged mostly to the Parsee Community.

The fourth object was "Hospitals and Medical Relief" for which we spent from August 1909 to July 1913 Rs. 3,23,577 as stated in our previous report. We have spent on this head Rs. 93,842 in 1913-14, and Rs. 91,400 in 1914-15.

The fifth object enjoined on us was "Relief of the Poor and Distressed." In the first four years our contributions and payments amounted to Rs. 1,98,902. During the last two years we have given Rs. 68,768 in 1913-14, and Rs. 60,891 in 1914-15 for this relief.

The sixth object is "Relief in the event of great natural calamities" such as Famine, Fire and Flood. During the first four years we gave, as already reported, Rs. 83,391 in the great famine of 1911-12 and Rs. 47,264 in other different directions. In the last two years we have contributed under this head Rs. 6,450 in 1913-14, and Rs. 4,500 in 1914-15.

The seventh object specifically mentioned in Mr. Wadia's will was "the care and protection of animals useful to mankind." As already stated before, the Trustees set aside Rs. 15,000 a year for this object and they thought that the best way of promoting the object was the establishment of Civil Veterinary Hospitals wherever they were wanted in the Bombay Presidency.

The eighth head of the charities is "Education." This as we stated two years ago was not specifically mentioned in Mr. Wadi's will but the Trustees in the exercise of the discretion left to them have added it as a recognised head of charity. In the first four years we contributed on this head Rs 2,88,703. In the latst two years our contributions were Rs. 82,126 in 1913-14, and Rs. 95,445 in 1914-15.

We have spent besides in monthly grants to Institutions about Rs. 22,000 in 1913-14, and about Rs. 26,000 in 1914-15. Two years ago it was stated in our Report that the Trustees had awarded a number of scholarships to deserving students of whom 9 had studied or were studying in England for the Indian Civil Service, the Indian Medical Service, and Civil Engineering. The expenses for these scholarships were Rs. 19,014 in 1913-14, and Rs. 19,563 in 1914-15.

We placed at your Excellency's disposal the sum of Rs. 1,00,000, for war funds.

I trust I may not be ruled out of order if I were to announce that the Trustees have decided to place a sum of Rs. 5,000 at your Excellency's disposal in honour of your Excellency's visit here this evening to be applied to any objects your Excellency and Lady Willingdon may choose. (Cheers.)

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

In reply his Excellency said that he could not adequately express the pleasure it gave him to be present on the occasion. It was a genuine pleasure, but he regretted the absence of Lady Willingdon who was doing "duty" in another direction. Her Excellency, however, sincerely hoped the boys and girls were going to spend a happy afternoon. After witnessing what remained of the sports his Excellency was glad to be able to congratulate the prize-winners on their splendid feats. Turning to the more serious features of the afternoon's programme his Excellency found it impossible not to congratulate the Trustees on the most interesting Report which Sir Jamsetjee had read. The Report had clearly shown how widespread the charities of the late Mr. Wadia had been and continue to be distributed. He realized the difficulties associated with the allocation of the funds to proper purposes, but the Trustees had all along done so in a sensible and judicious manner. The one lakh given by the Trustees to Government is being usefully spent towards the relief of sick and wounded, and his Excellency sincerely thanked the Trustees for this munificent benefaction. His Excellency next read a passage from the Report, which, he said was typical of the disinterested motives of the late Mr. Wadia in distributing his public charities. They proved the spirit and character of the founder of the Wadia charities. With him there was no narrowness of creed, but a broad-minded view, apart from distinction. Was not that an example to be followed by them all? asked his Excellency. Was not the late Mr. Wadia's principle to be borne in mind? His intense desire was to help his fellow-men through the instrumentality of his great wealth. His Excellency hoped that the young people gathered before him would always remember the late Mr. Wadia through whom they were having a happy life and it was for them to be determined to do good to all around them by extending a helping hand to those who needed it. Bombay was noted for the munificence of individuals, some of whom had passed away, and many of whom were living and among those who were living an immense amount of good had still to be done. He had seen the squalor and degradation of a large proportion of the lives of the people of Bombay. It was their duty and privilege to make the lives of these people happier and their homes brighter by following the example of the late Mr. Wadia. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. A. Wadia, the senior Trustee, made a few remarks, and after his Excellency had distributed the prizes, an adjournment was made to the Wadia Mansion where refreshments were served.

DACOITY IN ATTOCK.

VILLAGERS CAPTURE SOME OF THE GANG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 21.

A Press communiqué states:—His Honour the Lieutenant Governor has learnt with great pleasure of another very signal instance of fine spirit displayed by the villagers in coming to the aid of the Hindu victims of the dacoits. On the evening of the 11th February, 1916, a gang of dacoits entered the house of one Bira Mall, a shop keeper in the small village of Jaffar, some seven miles from Fatehjang in Attock district. The shopkeeper's daughter succeeded while the attention of the dacoits was engaged in trying to discover the valuables in the house, in escaping into the street and raising an alarm. The villagers promptly came to the rescue. The first man to reach the spot was killed outright and the next two suffered a severe beating. By this time however, the dacoits were practically surrounded and took to flight pursued by the whole village. Eventually one of the dacoits was wounded and three others captured and as a result of subsequent efforts of the police only one member of the gang remains now at large. The villagers' conduct is particularly deserving of praise inasmuch as the dacoits were armed with swords and spears and had at least two revolvers with them. Both the community and individuals will receive suitable rewards.

DISCHARGE OF POLITICAL SUSPECTS.

REARRESTED UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

Yesterday the District Magistrate of Alipore discharged some twelve young Bengali suspects who had been arrested in connection with the recent house-searches in the villages near Calcutta. Shortly after their release they were rearrested, it is said, under the Defence of India Act and will be interned.

Eight more dacoities were reported to the police last week, three in Bankura, two in Midnapore and one each in Hughli, Howrah and Nadia.

DISCOVERY OF UNDERGROUND TUNNEL.

A MYSTERIOUS ROOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 21.

A sensational discovery of an underground tunnel in a jungle in Sibpore at Howrah has just been made by the Howrah police. The tunnel has for its entrance a low ground. A little way off from the entrance there is a small room where some cigarettes and match boxes were found. The room is about ten feet by eight feet being a rectangular one and having had rafters on roof and three or four arches on walls to accommodate candles. The width at the entrance is about 4 ft. The matter is in the hands of the Howrah C.I.D., who are trying to unravel the mystery connected with the making of the tunnel.

LAWN TENNIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENT

MIXED DOUBLES.

Four further games have been played in connection with the mixed doubles handicap, but only one of these went into three sets.

This was the one in which Mrs. and Mr. Reid beat Medley and Mrs Kemp after some most even and very interesting play with many long rallies. Both ladies were in capital form, Mrs. Kemp better than in the championships and Mrs. Reid very steady all through. Medley was quite good, but the clever placing of Reid decided it. The latter and his wife took the first at 6—4, lost the second by the same margin and though the third was not quite as close in games it was a prolonged one.

Mr. and Mrs. England moved on the next round at the expense of Williams and Mrs. Bonner. The former in spite of their big handicap went away in the first easily, and though the second was closer the ultimate result was never really in doubt.

Mrs Stileman and Jackson make a strong pair, the former returning hard, swinging drives from the back of the court and the latter punishing as ever at the net. Symons and Mrs. Laidlaw kept up some good rallies, but the opposition was too strong.

Mr. and Mrs. Jukes have now passed into the third round after a capital match with Wright and Mrs. Green. Wright has some very nice strokes, but is erratic and does not pay enough attention to placing. Mrs. Green also put over some stunning shots shaving the net, but her back-hand strikes were rather weak, even if her opponents attacked it less than they might have. Jukes was not at his best by any means, though at the net he lost few chances, but Mrs. Jukes was cool and calculating as ever, beating both the others with very clever side-line shots. It was a big handicap, but they were a bit too good even then.

Results:—

Mr. and Mrs. England beat Williams and Mrs. Bonner, 6-1, 6-3.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Reid beat Medley and Mrs. Kemp, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Jackson and Mrs. Stileman beat Symons and Mrs. Laidlaw, 6-2, 6-3.

Mr. and Mrs. Jukes beat Wright and Mrs. Green, 6-4, 6-4.

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Arthur and Mrs. Reynolds v. Simms and Mrs. Hunt.

Barraclough and Mrs. Blunt v. Mr. and Mrs. Cocke.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson v. Sherwood and Mrs. Pooley.

Mr. and Mrs. Anstey v. Muir and Mrs. Duxbury

Irwin and Mrs. Montgomery v. Mr. and Mrs. Lilley.

BOMBAY BOY SCOUTS SPORTS.

LADY WILLINGDON GIVES AWAY PRIZES.

The Bombay Boy Scouts' Association sports and display were held yesterday on the Marine Lines "maidan". There was a large company present, including Lady Willingdon and Capt. the Hon. Inigo Freeman-Thomas. An interesting programme of sports was gone through followed by ambulance, fire lighting and trek cart displays. The sports were a great success for which much credit is due to the Hon. Mr. M. N. Hogg, President of the Association, and Messrs. W. Griffiths, A. O. Marshall and H. G. Sale who acted as judges and starter. At the conclusion of the sports, Lady Willingdon gave away the prizes and the St. John Ambulance certificates. The results:—

100 yards (under 14)—(1), E. Nissen, (2) H. Hoarsch, (3) N. Menesse.

Slow Cycle Race—(1) A. Miranda, (2) H. Haire, (3) E. Fennell.

100 yards (14 years and over)—(1) A. Jacob, (2) S. Ellihon, (3) G. Younge.

Relay Race—(1) No. 3, troop A. team, (2) G. I. P. B. Team.

440 yards (over 14)—(1) D. Cowper, A. Jacob, (3) D. Moulton.

220 yards (under 14)—(1) E. Nissen, (2) N. Mennesse, (3) A. Munro.

Dressing Race—(1) A. Jacob, (2) A. Bassous.

Obstacle Race—(1) A. Jacob, (2) B. Gale, (3) G. Horne.

Rowing Race—(1) No. 2 troop, Cowper's team.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club took place on Sunday last at Mahim. There was a strong breeze blowing across the traps which helped the flight of the birds considerably at times and occasionally caused some awkward but very sporting shots.

The opening event was a 10 bird Handicap Sweep, unknown angles, for which W. C. Morley with 8 kills and J. Linford with 4 kills and 4 points tied, and on shooting off the tie in the subsequent event the latter was the winner.

The next Sweep was a 10 bird one at unknown traps and angles in which A. Leeson with 7 kills was successful. A Sweep similar to the first was then shot, and in this D. W. Johnstone was seen to advantage.

The first shoot for the Scotch Bowl followed, the terms being 10 Birds at unknown angles, Scotch System of Scoring, Handicap trebled, the Bowl to be won 3 times in all before becoming the property of a Member. On this occasion the President A. S. Knowles with 6 first barrel kills and 3 Handicap secured a popular win.

A Spoon Shoot came next, the Spoon being won by A. Leeson and the prizes in a Double Rise Competition were taken by W. C. Morley and H. H. Mulroney.

The final event a Handicap by distance event resulted in some close shooting, H. H. Mulroney ultimately being the winner.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

TIES, 1916.

FIRST RUND.

A. Young Men's Hockey Association v. Eastern Telegraphs.

B. B. E. S. Old Boys v. Lusitanians (holders).

C. Bombay City Police v. B. B. and C. I. Ry.

D. Republican Sporting v. Colaba Hospital.

E. Hornets v. Parsi Cyclists.

F. Byculla H. Club v. Bombay Young Cricketers.

G. Grant Medical v. Bombay Gymkhana.

H. Cathedral Old Boys v. Rangers.

I. Instituto Luso Indiano v. Parsi Pioneers.

J. R. G. A. Colaba v. Parsi Hockey Club.

REST DREW BYES.

SECOND ROUND.

K. Winners of E. v. Baroda H. C.

L. St. Vincent's High School, Poona v. Winners of F.

M. Poona United v. Winners of G.

N. Winners of H. v. M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

THIRD ROUND.

O. Winners of A. v. G. I. P. Railway Athletic.

P. Winners of B. v. Customs.

Q. Winners of C. v. Winners of D.

R. Winners of K. v. Winners of L.

S. Winners of M. v. Winners of N.

T. Winners of I. v. G. I. P. Lonavla.

U. Poona Gymkhana v. R. F. A. Kirkee.

V. Winners of J. v. G. I. P. Sholapur.

FOURTH ROUND.

W. Winners of O. v. Winners of P.

X. Winners of Q. v. Winners of R.

Y. Winners of S. v. Winners of T.

Z. Winners of U. v. Winners of V.

SEMI-FINALS.

1. Winners of W. v. Winners of X.
2. Winners of Y. v. Winners of Z.

FINAL.

Winners of 1. v. Winners of 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—May I enquire through the medium of your esteemed journal what makes an individual a *bona-fide* player of a team competing in the ensuing Aga Khan Hockey tournament? It is generally known that the names of players have to be sent in to the Secretary of the Tournament before the competition begins and is it conceivable that this mere sending of names constitutes the *bona-fide* character of a player?

Only lately a member of a particular team has been given a decent job in a railway for no other reason than that he is a very excellent player, which, of course, cripples that team. Although he has played hockey for this particular team for the last eight or nine years he can no longer play for it just because he has joined the railway which sends in a team for the tournament.

Under the circumstances, is it sporting to take away players from a team by finding decent billets for them? Suppose I send for a few decent players from Naini Tal or Calcutta and send in their names to the Secretary of the Tournament before the first round is played, what ruling is there to safeguard the interest of pure sport against such professionalism.—Yours, etc.,

BONA-FIDE.

Bombay, March 21.

HOCKEY AT BANGALORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Mar. 21.

The 2/6th Royal Sussex Regiment met the Depot of the North Lancashires this afternoon in the second game of the Hockey Tournament and were badly beaten by 9 goals to 1. As in the case of yesterday's game the newly arrived Territorials have scarcely played together before and were opposed to a highly acclimatised team of Lancashire men.

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DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

DEBATE IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

WANTED FISCAL FREEDOM.

SIR IBRAHIM'S PLEA FOR ENQUIRY.

NON-OFFICIAL UNANIMITY.

PERSONNEL OF NEW COMMISSION.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla's Resolution recommending the appointment of a committee to consider measures for the growth and development of industries in India, was the subject of an interesting debate in the Imperial Council yesterday, a feature of which was the unanimity of non-official speakers on the subject, including the representatives of the Bengal and Bombay Chambers of Commerce.

Sir [illegible] Clark announced that upon the recommendation of the Government of India the Home Government had approved the appointment of a commission to examine the whole question. The commission will consist of Sir Thomas Holland as Chairman with seven or eight members of whom three will be Indians. Members so far appointed include Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee and Mr. C. E. Low, Secretary, Commerce Department. The terms of the reference include practically all aspects of the question, excluding, however, issues relating to the existing fiscal policy of the Government of India.

The Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment Bill was passed and Pandit Malaviya's Registration Act Amendment Bill and Transfer of Property Act Amendment Bill, were referred to select committees.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 21.

The meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, Sir William Clark the Vice-President presided.

THE BUDGET.

CORRECTED FIGURES.

After interpellations, Sir William Meyer presented the Budget for 1916-17.

Sir William Meyer said:—

"The effect of our corrections in the revised estimate for the current year is to reduce the imperial deficit previously announced by £192,000 and the provincial deficit by £93,000. On the imperial side there are three alterations of some importance. The railway revenue has shown a still further improvement in February and we have raised our estimate of gross receipts by £400,000. On the other hand we have had to allow for an increase of £175,000 in opium expenditure owing to the circumstances that our payments for Malwa opium which we purchased in the spring, are being effected for the most part just at the close of the financial year instead of at the opening of the following year. This is due to our beginning our purchases a little earlier than in the previous years and it seems likely that the same thing will happen next year so that the advancement of payment on this occasion will not relieve us in respect of the corresponding expenditure in 1916-17. The third material increase is one of £200,000 under military services which is due to the possibility of our having to raise our contribution adjustments in favour of the Home Government for reasons which I will explain presently. These larger corrections almost counterbalance one another and the comparatively small new change in both the imperial and provincial deficits is attributable to the minor improvements under Customs, Land Revenue and other heads. As regards the Budget of next year the effect of the changes made is to reduce the imperial surplus by £226 000 and the provincial deficit by £12,000. There is no important change on the provincial side and I need not refer to that further. On the imperial side we have allowed as in the revised estimate, for an improvement of £400,000 on our previous estimate of gross railway receipts but in this instance we have to make a proportionate increase under working expenses also so that the improvement in net receipts is £233,000 only. The only other important change occurs under the military estimates which have been raised by £500,000 this being due partly to provision for further urgent military requirements which have matured since the Financial Statement was presented, partly to allowance being made for the possibility of a higher total contribution to the Home Government. The extra provision of £300,000 included on the former account will enable us to undertake a further development of the mechanical transport service, to increase the provision of motor ambulances and to establish in India a factory for the manufacture of acetene, an industrial development of considerable interest and importance. The gross military budget for 1916-17 will thus stand at £23.7 million and the net budget at £22½ million instead of £22 million provided in the Financial Statement. On the whole therefore combining the corrections of both years we expect the closing balance on the 31st March 1917, exclusive again of the Gold Standard Reserve, to be about £1.76 million or some £160,000 better than we anticipated in the Financial Statement."

PAPER CURRENCY ACT.

AMENDING BILL PASSED.

Sir William Meyer next introduced the Bill further to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1910. He explained that the proposed Bill conferred on the Government of India the new power, independent of the investment limits already laid down, of issuing currency notes to a maximum limit of £4 millions against the British Treasury Bills held by the Secretary of State. The British Treasury Bills were designated for this purpose because by the Statute under which they were issued their currency was limited to a maximum period of twelve months and their consequent steadiness of value and the readiness with which they could be realised render them specially suitable as a temporary substitute for gold. The new provision now proposed thus differed from the ordinary provisions relating to investment which contemplated a more or less permanent locking up of the funds invested. Sir William Meyer said that the Indian Paper Currency Amendment Ordinance of 1916 continued in operation during the war and for six months after. The duration of the recent Ordinance would expire six months after its promulgation, it was proposed in the present Bill to re-enact the Ordinance in the form of a temporary Act having the same currency as Act 5 of 1915. On his motion rules of business were suspended and the Bill was passed.

INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT.

AMENDING BILL.

Pandit Madan Mohun Malaviya introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act of 1908. He explained the following statement of objects and reasons:—The recent decision of their Lordships of the Privy Council in Jamou Prasad v. Aftab Ali Khan (I. L. R. 37, Allahabad, February W. 1915, p. 49) threatens to affect the validity of the registration of many documents which were accepted when presented by the registering officer from the person or persons presenting the same and duly registered in the case of well-to-do landlords, money-lenders, men of business and pardanashin ladies. It has been a common practice to send agents, munims, gumashtas, servants or relations to the registration office with the executant to pay the money payable before the registering officer and to see that the document was duly registered. In some cases such agents may possess a power of attorney of the kind required by section 33 of the Indian Registration Act of 1908. But in the large majority of instances where the creditor, trader or lady concerned is not a landed proprietor the most suitable man in the service or family circle available at the time who can safely be entrusted with the money, is generally selected and though the executant usually goes with him to the registration office, care is not always taken that the presentation is effected by the executant or by an agent authorised by a power of attorney executed and authenticated in the manner provided by the Indian Registration Act. There may also be cases where the agent possesses a power of attorney from one of the persons claiming under a document but not from all. The fact that the mere physical act of handing over the document to the registrar was performed by a relative or agent not holding a proper power of attorney, ought not, however, to stand in the way of the validity of registration if the document be otherwise duly registered. The matter has been the subject of various decisions some of which will be found reported in Mohendra Nath v. Samu Bibi (7 C. W. N., page 229), Ishriprasad v. Baijnath (3 A. L. J. 743), Nathumal v. Abdul Wahid Sahah (I. L. R. 34, All. 355), Atmaram v. Ugrasen (I. L. R. All. 134), Karta Kishen v. Harnam Chand (I. L. R. 35, All. 72), Watayti Begum v. U. Azal Hussain Khan (L. S. W. 148) and Atal Beharilal v. Hemenchal Singh (6 Oudh Cases 9). And in a case in which a document was presented for registration by an agent who held a power of attorney after the death of his principal, it was ruled by their Lordships of the Privy Council that section 87 of the Registration Act did not cause the defect (Majib-Unnissa v. Abdul Rajim) I. L. R. 23 All 233). The recent decision of their Lordships of the Privy Council, however, goes further and renders registration invalid in respect of all documents presented for registration by the agent of a party claiming under a document if the agent was not authorised in the manner provided by section 33 of the Indian Registration Act of 1908 though he may have been accompanied at the time of presentation by the executant. The consequences of such a decision will, it is apprehended, be serious and far-reaching and there is urgent need, therefore, for meeting or removing the difficulty by legislation. The Bill proposes to provide a remedy by adding a sub-section to section 87 of the Act to ensure that the mere fact that the person who presented a document for registration was an agent of the party who was a claimant of the document, will not invalidate registration if it was otherwise duly registered. The Bill proposes to give retrospective effect to the amendment in order to prevent or obviate miscarriage of justice.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya moved that the Bill be referred to a select committee consisting of Sir Reginald Craddock, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Achariar, Mr. Qumrul Huda, Mr. Setalvad, Mr. Muddiman, Sir Edward Maclagan and the mover.

UNFAVOURABLE OPINIONS.

Mr. Lowndes replying said that the opinions so far received had been mainly unfavourable and the Government's own view was that more harm than good would follow from the amendment sought. The section of the Registration Act sought now to be amended, formed part of the outwork of the defences against fraud set up by the Act. It was contended by Mr. Malaviya that the mere presentation of the document to be registered to the registrar was a mere technical formality. But if it was a mere formality there was already section 87 by which the difficulty could be surmounted. He himself was of opinion that far from being a mere point of technicality it formed an intimate provision of the Act. Ever since the Registration Act was first brought into force in India this provision had been in existence. The injustice contemplated to be sought by the mover of the Bill was due almost entirely to the stupidity of sub-registrars to whom innocent parties looked up for the due carrying out of the provisions of the law. Thus it was in part due entirely to the carelessness with which the provisions of the Act were obeyed. The relief if it was to be given, might be given in view of the above considerations by some provision to allow the parties to re-register the document concerned with a new time limit though the original time limit might have expired. With this consideration in view he would support the motion to refer it to a Select Committee for discussion.

After Mr. Lowndes had replied Pandit Malaviya thanked the Government for allowing the Bill to go to a Select Committee where he said the Bill would be thoroughly considered in view of the suggestions of the Law Member.

The motion was put and agreed to.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT.

AMENDING BILL.

Mr. Malaviya next introduced a Bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act of 1882. He explained the object of the Bill in view of the decisions in several cases both in the Privy Council and the Indian High Courts and also moved that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Sir Reginald Craddock, Messrs. Lowndes Wheeler, Achariar, Qumrul Huda, Setalvad, Muddiman, Sir Edward Maclagan and the mover. He suggested that retrospective effective be given to this measure.

Mr. M. S. Das doubted whether the Bill would remove the hardships which the mover complained existed in the present Act.

Mr. Lowndes, replying, said that he would like to have this Bill treated as its predecessor as the two bills stood on the same footing. There might be many arguments in support of the amendment sought but he doubted if the character of the Privy Council decision could be relied upon as one. Replies had been received from the Local Governments regarding the main provisions, namely, the definition of "attest" and the retrospective effect of the Bill. But all these have been mainly unfavourable. The law required at present the attesting of execution of mortgage. But the amending Bill sought to aim only at attesting the acknowledgement by the mortgagor of the mortgage. And this would give room for grave objections. But seeing the U. P. High Court had proceeded on an interpretation not the same as that given by the Privy Council there might be many who had been misled. Hence some relief might be necessary. Whether the Government of India should take up the work or the U. P. Government was a matter that should be discussed in the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

Sir Reginald Craddock at this stage took the chair and Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola moved his resolution about Indian industries.

Sir Ibrahim said:—

Your Excellency,—I beg to move that this Council recommends the Governor-General-in-Council to appoint a Committee of officials and non-officials to consider and report what measures should be adopted for the growth and development of industries in India.

Two years ago when I first tried to bring forward a resolution on the subject of industrial development in India I had intended remarking that it was merely a commonplace to say that a wealthy or even a well-to-do India was of far greater advantage to England than a poor India. How well this view has been borne out by subsequent events must now be apparent to all. The experience of the war has clearly shown that the economic well-being of the component parts of the British Empire is a tower of strength to Great Britain, in every crisis which may arise in the history of that country. No one can deny that India has contributed her best towards carrying the world war to a successful conclusion, but what she has done is nothing compared to what she would have willingly done had her economic resources been allowed to be developed in the past. In this connection the people of India gratefully acknowledge the warm tribute which your Excellency and the Hon. Sir William Meyer have paid both in this Council and outside, to the burden which India has borne so willingly in this world conflict.

It cannot be gainsaid by anyone acquainted with Indian conditions that the greatest need of the country has been its economic well-being and many able minds have been engaged in finding effective remedies for the solution of the problem. British rule in India with all its beneficent measures for the welfare and well-being of its people has in a way contributed towards accentuating the economic backwardness of this country. Steady progress has been made in various directions. India has been through the use of steam-power brought nearer to England and may by the help of science be expected to be brought much nearer still. Extensive programme of railway construction has been carried out. Education and sanitation has been fostered. In consequence of the cumulative effects of all such factors our wants have largely multiplied and the cost of living has steadily risen. What were once regarded as luxuries have now become necessaries. It can be easily imagined what economic effects must be produced upon a poor country in such close contact and association with one of the wealthiest countries in the world.

ECONOMIC BACKWARDNESS.

In drawing attention to these points I do not wish to be misunderstood. It is not my intention to create any impression that I desire in any way to deprecate these measures. I fully recognise that they have contributed towards our enlightenment and improvement, better conditions of our public health, facilities of travelling and transit and our comforts and convenience. The country wishes to press for more educational institutions more extended application of sanitary science and more railways. My object is to merely invite the attention of this Council to the fact that with the progress and advance which India has undoubtedly made in various directions under British rule, our economic backwardness has come more prominently to the force and that the country demands unanimously and insistently for suitable and adequate measures to be adopted for substantial advance in the direction of our economic well-being. It is with this object that I have brought forward my resolution before this Council in the firm conviction that your Excellency's Government will be pleased to confer a lasting obligation on the people of this country by helping in the growth and development of industries in India as one of the principal factors to ensure our economic advancement.

I recognise that it will be within the discretion of the Government of India to determine what specific points should be reformed for the consideration of the Committee which I am asking them to appoint. I should like however to suggest that the following may suitably form some of these points:—

(1) Whether representation should be made to the Home authorities through the Secretary of State for securing to the Government of India full fiscal autonomy specially in reference to import, export and excise duties.

(2) Whether (a) protection, (b) granting of bounties and subsidies, (c) guaranteeing certain rates of interest on capital invested in approved industries, should be availed of in such cases and for such time as may be deemed necessary.

(3) Whether a special expert staff should be maintained to carry on research work and institute detailed enquiries into the possibility of successfully initiating and establishing new industries in India and to supply expert advice for the development of existing industries.

(4) What means should be employed for securing a sufficient supply of skilled labour.

(5) What special railway facilities in the matter of fares and otherwise are needed.

(6) Whether any special measures are necessary to attract capital and secure banking facilities.

The list I have given is in no way comprehensive. I have not included in it such points as the foundation of commercial museums to bring the producer and the consumer together or the establishment of Provincial Departments of Commerce and Industry to render ready help and encouragement. I have also not included points in regard to the development of our agricultural industry. It must not be understood that I am in any way indifferent to an industry which is not only the mainstay of the country but upon the development of which successful industrial enterprise depends. I have not included agricultural development in the list because the Government of India have a free hand and are keenly alive to the great importance of the subject. They have provided a special department with a member of Council in charge to look after it, and from the able and businesslike speech which my Hon. friend Mr. Hill made in introducing the Budget head of revenue and agriculture, he gave the Council, valuable information as regards the measures which are being adopted to promote this industry. I feel confident that during his term of office he will do everything in his power to further the interests of agriculture and thereby contribute towards the economic well-being of India. India wishes to depend upon her own soil and her own factories to supply her wants and to build up her economic strength. In this connection I should like to draw the attention of this Council to a resolution which was to be placed before the Associated Chamber of Commerce in London. It runs as follows:—"The strength of the nation lies in our power to produce our requirements from our own soil and factories."

FOUR PRINCIPAL FACTORS.

Indian public opinion demands that India's national strength should be developed on identical lines. If a powerful and wealthy nation like England considers it necessary to add to its economic strength by means of producing her requirements from her own soil and factories, how much more necessary the same policy must be for a poor country like India, is very favourably situated in this matter. It has been held by experts that there are four principal factors necessary for the success of industrial enterprises, namely (1) Supply of raw material (2) supply of labour both skilled and unskilled, (3) Capital, (4) Markets. India has an abundant supply of raw materials which she wishes to turn into manufactured products. She does not wish to engage at present in the manufacturing of articles the raw materials for which she does not produce. She has a plentiful supply of unskilled labour and she has extensive markets of her own. She is certainly deficient in skilled labour but that deficiency can be overcome by importing it to begin with and by producing it for the future by the foundation of technological institutions and by apprenticeship in going manufacturing concerns both in India and elsewhere. The question of capital is rather a difficult one. It has been stated and I think correctly that Indian capital is shy. It is shy because under present conditions the chances of success are doubtful. I venture to think that if existing conditions are changed and the prospects of successful industrial enterprise become reasonably possible, capital in India will lose its shyness and will be available for all immediate wants. India will gratefully accept and pay for any help she may receive from England in her efforts towards her industrial regeneration both in the matter of supply of skilled labour and capital. I wish to make it perfectly clear that in moving this resolution I have not the least feeling of jealousy against British enterprise in India. On the contrary I firmly believe that English capital and English skill will be materially helpful in the economic salvation of India. Provided that the factories are established and worked in, I would warmly welcome British enterprise and wish it every success. Establishment of successful industrial undertakings in India by Englishmen is to my mind to the present and ultimate advantage of this country. The people will find employment in such factories and be trained in the course of time to start similar undertakings. As an example of what I mean I will mention the jute industry in Bengal. It has been established by British enterprise and is still mostly in British hands. It has been and is still paying handsome dividends. Let such profits go into the pockets of really enterprising men, be they Englishmen or Indians provided as I have already said that the factories are established in this country. India cannot always remain an open market for the manufactures of other countries. She earnestly desires to gradually reach a position of one of the foremost manufacturing countries in the world, a position which her resources make it easily possible to attain.

I need not tell your Excellency that there is a consensus of opinion amongst the people of this country that as a condition precedent to the growth and development of industries in India and to build the national strength of this country it is essentially necessary that the Government of India should have complete freedom in fiscal matters. India desires that her Government following the lines adopted by other civilised Governments should take a direct hand in co-operating and helping the development of industries in India. If Japan and Germany have succeeded within a short period of about 40 years to reach a foremost position as manufacturing countries amongst the nations of the world, by the joint cooperation of Government and the people, there appears to be no reason why India with all its natural advantages should not reach equal if not a higher standard. For many of their manufacturing industries both Japan and Germany are obliged to depend upon imported raw materials. If in spite of this drawback they have successfully accomplished their aim there appears no reason why India should not be able with a cordial and whole hearted support of her Government to achieve success with all the necessary raw materials available on the spot.

INDIA'S HELPLESS DEPENDENCE.

The outbreak of the European War has opened the eyes both of the Government and the people to the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in India in consequence of her helpless dependence up foreign countries for her every day requirements. I readily recognise that efforts are being made by the Government in many directions to meet the needs of the situation. It appears to me however that unless the hands of the Imperial Government are free in fiscal matters the results will not be adequate. If the Government of India were free to adopt measures solely in the interests of the people of this country without any restrictions or limitations in fiscal matters our industrial development would be in a fair way of successful accomplishment. India wants fiscal autonomy as the first step towards her industrial regeneration and if Indian public opinion is to have any weight in the determination of this question we ought to get it at once. Your Exellency will have noticed that in recent times many conferences have been held and many newspaper articles and correspondence have been published each and everyone of which has put forward a demand for fiscal autonomy. There is nothing unusual in this demand. The British Empire consists of large territories in different parts of the world and each self-contained unit has a Government of its own. The Government of the British dominions are empowered to determine their own fiscal policy suitable to their economic conditions and circumstances. Each unit of the empire has its own special economic needs and requirements which require to be promoted in accordance with local conditions. Whether the Government of each self-contained territorial unit takes its office by the vote or voice of the people or occupies the position by nomination by the Crown it is the form of Government regarded as best suited to it by Great Britain.

FISCAL FREEDOM.

Whatever may be the method by which Government is constituted, there can be no question that such Government, if you give it the exalted name, should be allowed full freedom to determine what fiscal policy is suitable to the special conditions prevailing in the territory under [illegible] charge. My claim that the right to determine fiscal measures best suited to the economic needs and requirements of India should vest in the people who are entrusted with the administration of the country is unassailable. As illustrated what can be accomplished by sincere co-operation between the Government and the people the case of the industrial development and economic growth of Japan may be advantageously cited. It is [illegible] years ago that the first Joint Stock Company was formed in Japan under the auspices of and direct encouragement of the Japanese Government. Ever since that time the industrial development of the country has formed one of the principal tasks of the State. How eminently successful these efforts have provided is known to every one who has taken any interest in the subject. No difficulty however unsurmountable it may have appeared at first sight was allowed to stand in the way. If railways and steamers were required to facilitate transit they were built and raw materials imported and manufactured goods exported at special rates in many cases below what may be justifiable on the commercial basis. To help the provision of capital banks were started and capital was encouraged to become liquid and available. When in 1898 it was found that the development of industries needed the help of protection, tariffs were thought out and applied. They were not deterred by any scientific arguments in favour of free trade. Undeterred as I have said by fanciful ideas as to what was best suited to other countries Japan went on the lines which she regarded to be most suitable to herself and she has achieved a measure of success unparalleled in Asiatic countries within a period of less than half a century. If Japan with joint co-operation between the people and its Government has successfully accomplished so much within so short a time I cannot understand why India cannot be equally if not more successful. India possesses many natural advantages as compared with Japan. With such advantages she can without doubt reach a higher standard of industrial development by a sincere and genuine co-operation between the Government and the people. The interests of India and her people should be put above all others.

SOME JAPANESE METHODS.

In order to show some of the methods which Japan adopts I will quote from the report of Mr. E. F. Crewe, the British commercial attache at Yokohama. Mr. Crewe says that subsidies for new enterprises will be granted under the following regulations:—The Japanese Government will pay three subsidies: (1) To a Company specialising in the manufacture of dye-stuffs whose capital is at least 6 millions Yen; (2) to a Company manufacturing glycerine and carbolic acid whose capital is at least 1,200,000 Yen; and (3) to a Company manufacturing drugs whose capital must be 500,000 Yen. Any one who desires to organise a subsidised company for the manufacture of dye-stuffs and chemicals must apply to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for permission to establish the projected concern but in the case of drugs permission should be sought from the Minister for Home affairs. When part of the capital is paid up the first general granting of the shareholders completed and the new company duly registered in the Courts the promoters of the Company are entitled to ask for a subsidy. The Government guarantees to each company a dividend of eight per cent. per annum making up any deficit. Each company must lay aside one-twentieth of its net annual profits as a reserve fund. If its shares are issued at above par the premium must be included in the reserve fund.

This quotation shows in what manner the State helps to initiate new industrial enterprises. The work undertaken by the State and that performed by the people appears clearly defined. The State carries out all research work all enquiries and investigations as to the means which are likely to provide materials for successful enterprise. As soon as all this work completed and the Government is satisfied that a new industrial enterprise can successfully established it calls upon those who are best able to manage the concern to get up a company with the capital and the concession is granted your Excellency will observe the concession carries with it the guarantee of a certain rate as 8 per cent. per annum on the capital will, I am sure, be considered much smaller guarantee if such a guarantee was adopted in favour of new industries.

There is nothing new in the principle or method quoted by me. As a matter of fact the same system is followed in the Indian Government railway construction in this country. In this connection the Government of India has been conceded practically a free hand. They are not only allowed to develop railway construction in India but they are encouraged to push it on with speedy transport development. India has provides markets for [illegible] The Government of India have taken advantage of the liberty of action thus conceded to them. They carry out surveys in all directions in which railway enterprise seems likely to be successfully undertaken. All the surveys, enquiries, investigations and the financial prospects of railway projects are thoroughly gone into before a large expenditure establishment is sanctioned for the purpose. When the State is satisfied as a result of these elaborate enquiries that a particular project is worth undertaking the Government decide whether it should be carried out through State agency or through private enterprise. In the case of latter a suitable firm is chosen to find capital and undertake the work. In addition to guarantee all the necessary facilities of interest is also given. It appears to me to be on all fours with the principle to that adopted by the Japanese Government. In each case the object aimed at is successfully accomplished. If it was not for this system it may be said without fear of contradiction that railway progress specially in the direction of feeder lines would not have reached anything like the present proportions. I venture to think that the railway policy so successfully adopted by the State is due to the freedom of action conceded to them and I am confident that if the Indian demand for full liberty in favour of the development of manufacturing industries was also conceded to them, the results would be equally satisfactory.

FREE TRADE.

It was at one time my intention to deal with the question of free trade, but I have decided to discuss the arguments in favour of free trade and the practical [illegible]

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, March 22, 1916

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The interpellations that are asked at the meetings of legislative councils, if they often refer to executive actions that have already passed the stage of correction, serve a very useful purpose in educating the public by calling their attention to the mistakes of administrations and the reforms that may be needed. At the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council, many of the non-official members seem to have exercised their privilege of asking questions fully, though in not a few cases their laudable efforts failed to succeed in persuading Government to take the public into their confidence. The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed called attention to the invidious distinctions that are made in the G. I. P. Railway in the matter of the appointment of guards and drivers of the first grade, only Europeans and Parsis being selected to the exclusion of Hindu and Mahomedan employees. The grievance underlying this is of long standing and we do not see why Government, who are practically the owners of railways in this country should not step in and remove the restriction. Mr. Belvi asked for statistics relating to trial by jury in the districts of Belgaum, Poona, Thana, Surat and Ahmedabad. These statistics showed that, while the percentage of cases in which the sessions judge differed from the verdict of the jury and referred the cases to the High Court was 6, 6.75, 4.5 and 10 respectively in the case of Poona, Thana, Surat and Ahmedabad districts, it was not more than 6.88 in the Belgaum District, whose people have been deprived of the right of trial by jury in certain cases,—a very startling comment on the action of the Government and the arguments of the Press Note by which it was sought to justify that action. Another interpellation by Mr. Belvi elicited the information that the Report of the Local Boards Committee, the recommendations of which are likely to influence, to a great extent, the policy of the Bombay Government in regard to the expansion of local self-government in the Presidency, has still not passed the stage of consideration. A third question drew from the Government the reply that a scheme of medical inspection of school children has been prepared, but that it cannot be brought into force until financial conditions improve,—though, meanwhile, it is pertinent to add, much uncalled for expenditure may be incurred by Government according to their own convenience. Dr. D'Monte was concerned about the steps taken by Government to prevent disorganization of educational institutions conducted by German and other enemy subjects who have been interned or deported. During the last and the current financial years Government made special grants to such institutions as needed assistance, owing to the withdrawal from their staff of teachers of German or Austrian nationality. Now that these institutions have had ample time to adjust themselves to new conditions, the Government reply stated, it is not proposed to continue the policy of special subsidies. The reply to a question by Mr. Paranjpye regarding the composition of the Provincial Textbook Committee showed that the Provincial Committee, which advises on textbooks to be used in Government, aided or recognised schools, consists, in addition to the Director of Public Instruction, who is its president, of twenty members, the majority of whom are connected with Government educational institutions. Mr. Sathe asked Government whether the composition of several educational texts and other books is left entirely to Government officers, and, if so, what are the reasons of this monopoly and whether Government intend to keep them open for public competition. The following reply was vouchsafed by Government:—

The preparation of educational textbooks is not confined to Government officers, but, when a book has to be written specially to meet some particular requirement, the work is generally (though not always) entrusted to an educational officer who knows exactly what is required. Amongst the collaborators in the science series recently prepared for secondary schools will be found Dr. Rutter Williamson, who is not an official, and the preparation of textbooks in history and geography for the same schools was entrusted to Mr. E. Marsden, who was formerly a member of the Indian Educational Service in Madras but retired several years ago. The Department is always ready to utilize books prepared by private authors provided they meet the requirements, and many of the books in use in schools are of this nature. Government propose to consider the feasibility of widening the field for selection by calling for manuscripts of textbooks in certain cases by public advertisement.

The Government reply obviously evades the essentials of the question. It would have been, for example, more to the point if Government had instanced more convincing cases than the one or two mentioned in which the preparation of a textbook was entrusted to qualified persons other than educational officers. Besides, the fact that Government have only now bethought themselves of the necessity of widening the field for selection by calling for manuscripts of textbooks in certain cases by public advertisement is sufficient to indicate the extent of the monopoly hitherto enjoyed by Government educational officers in the matter.

BHULESWAR POLICE SCANDAL.

The Bhuleswar Police Scandal Case was the subject of an interpellation by the Hon. Mr. Patel. The history of this case is within the memory of our readers. A shopkeeper and his son were falsely charged before a Bench of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates at Girgaum with disorderly behaviour in a public place at the instance of three police sepoys and a municipal muccadam and were acquitted, the Honorary Magistrates strongly censuring the police and their witnesses. The acquitted shopkeeper and his son then filed a complaint against the police sepoys and the muccadam before the Third Presidency Magistrate with the result that two of the sepoys were convicted and fined. The Hon. Mr. Patel put a series of questions to Government regarding this scandal. The replies cannot be regarded as satisfactory. The evidence in the case exposed a regular system of extortion of bribes from hawkers, paid to enable them to defy the law with impunity, and the case, which was conducted in court by an inspector, was attempted to be bolstered up by the evidence of witnesses of a most disreputable character, who openly insulted the Magistrates. It is difficult to believe that a sub-inspector could have succeeded in bamboozling his superiors into allowing this case to go into court, if they had made proper enquiry, and the gravity of the whole affair demands some further explanation from the Government. The answers in Council were to the effect that the sub-inspector has resigned,—he should have been dismissed,—and that the Commissioner of Police was considering what departmental measures should be taken against the sepoys concerned. We trust that such action will be prompt and drastic. But, as we have said, this is not enough. The public require to be assured that such steps are being taken as will ensure that inefficient supervision of subordinate officers, or the connivance of their superiors, will not in future be allowed to enable such a state of things to exist as was disclosed in this case. It is also pertinent to ask why innocent and respectable citizens, who have been subjected to such gross harassment in their endeavours to secure the honest administration of the law, should have been left to prosecute the offending policemen. This was not a case for a private prosecution. It should have been taken up and conducted by the authorities themselves. Even now we trust that the parties concerned will be reimbursed by Government for the costs they have incurred and duly compensated.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In connection with the recent decision of the Court of Appeal that the Government of the United Kingdom has power under the Defence of the Realm Act to imprison British subjects without trial and without right of the prisoner to move the courts under the Habeas Corpus Act, a legal correspondent writes to the "Manchester Guardian" that it would be impossible to exaggerate the constitutional gravity of the effects of the decision. He comments on the illustration thus provided of the dangers of legislating in a hurry; for, when the Bill was before Parliament it appears that the then Home Secretary, Sir John Simon, one of the foremost lawyers of the day, expressed exactly the contrary opinion to that of the Court of Appeal. When piloting the Amending Bill,—which was brought in for the express purpose of securing the right of trial to all subjects charged under the regulations,—through Committee, Sir John Simon said:—

If a British subject is arrested in connection with the Defence of the Realm Act, and an unreasonable time elapsed before he was told what was the charge against him, it would take a great deal of argument to convince one that he would not be able to move for a writ of habeas corpus to hear the charge made against him or alternatively for his release. (March 2, 1915).

That, as the correspondent of our contemporary says, is a considered and unimpeachable statement of the constitutional position of the question. But the Prime Minister has since contended that the special class of person contemplated by the regulation concerned does not come within Sir John's declaration. It is pointed, however, that a week after the regulation was announced by Order in Council, the Home Secretary dealt with its terms in his reply on the Home Office vote. He clearly argued that the regulations applied only to "these naturalised persons" and carefully elaborated the safeguards against ill-use or abuse of "this most exceptional power." It seems clear, therefore, that Parliament, when it accepted the Bill on the assurances of the Home Secretary, never intended that it should leave the subjects of the Crown without the immemorial right of the Habeas Corpus appeal, and it is not surprising that demands are being made upon the Government to provide an opportunity for Parliament to reconsider the grave situation which the administration of the Act has created. It is a pity that Parliament cannot be asked at the same time to bestow a little attention on the infinitely worse state of things prevailing in Bengal, as revealed by the amazing disclosures to which we referred in these columns yesterday.

THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The alarm and discontent created by the retrograde policy followed by the Education Department of this Presidency in regard to the primary school course were voiced emphatically in the Legislative Council Session last week by several Indian members. The Resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Samarth urging the necessity of reconversion of the so-called "rural" schools into full primary schools of the type which obtained universally till the new reorganisation scheme came into force five years ago, brought out prominently what harm has been done to the progress of primary education by the unnecessary differentiation introduced between rural and primary schools. Mr. Samarth has calculated that about 4,000 boys have thereby been prevented from obtaining an English education, which they would have had if a sudden halt had not been called at the Third Standard. A correspondent has drawn our attention to a notice, evidently inspired by the Director of Public Instruction, which has been issued to schools in this city, which shows that attempts are being made to perpetuate grievances like those under which boys in the mofussil are labouring.

The notice lays down that all boys who have passed the vernacular Fourth Standard Examination, but studied English privately or in schools not recognised by Government.

"will be examined in a standard not higher than the one in which they would have been if they had joined a recognised Anglo-Vernacular school immediately after passing the vernacular Fourth Standard Examination allowing one year for each standard."

It is easy to see how a regulation of this kind will tend to raise the age limit for the Matriculation by insisting on one year for every standard. According to this regulation, if a boy begins his studies at the age, say, of five, he will require 12 years to complete his Matriculation course, if he is fortunate enough to pass all the school examinations uninterruptedly. But if he is unable to attend any examination owing to illness or any other cause the school authorities will be unable to promote him to the next standard in spite of his good class record. The raising of the age limit for the Matriculation is not the only drawback. The new regulation takes away the right of the principals of private schools to examine boys in their own schools. There is also the fact to be considered that the test examination is held only once in the year, and, in consequence, boys who fail to satisfy the test to the least extent even, will have to wait for a year more before they can hope to get admission. It will be seen from all the above how retrograde is the spirit which has conceived the whole scheme. It treats mere children as if they were hardened youths to whom the addition of a year or two in the course of study makes no great difference, and it treats also private schools as if they had no responsibility of any kind over their own pupils. It is to be trusted that Indian members of Council will leave no stone unturned to get the present reactionary policy of the Education Department of this Presidency reversed.

Notes of the Day.

Another "Very Severe Note."

We remarked the other day that the German Government must have been pretty sure of their ground before they gave the order to torpedo Dutch merchantmen, so far as the Netherlands Government are concerned. There does not seem to be any indication as yet that the latter propose to take any drastic action for the defence of Dutch ships and Dutch lives. On the contrary it is announced that the shipping companies of the Netherlands propose to stop their sailings pending the pleasure of the Kaiser's Government in the matter of the sinking of neutrals. That is a great score for the Huns and will no doubt set the joy bells ringing in Berlin. Such a fatuous and feeble rejoinder to an act of piracy is enough to make angels weep. It is certainly not balanced by the announcement that the Netherlands has sent "a very severe note" to Germany. We know these "very severe notes." They are also produced in Washington and a capacious waste-paper basket is kept in the Wilhelmstrasse for their reception.

Sir Felix Schuster's Successor.

An agreeable personality, a minimum of originality and reticence in argument and controversy are qualities which, in a country largely ruled by officials, will often carry a man to high places by the favour that he thus earns among the small gods who influence patronage. Sir Marshall Reid, who has had the good fortune to be appointed to succeed Sir Felix Schuster on the India Council, must have gained an average amount of experience of the import and export trades of India, and his long association with the Bombay Company, Ltd., coupled with his activities in connection with the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, brought him into the limelight as a complimentary publicist, by being appointed a member of the Council as the representative of that institution. Sir Marshall Reid is not likely to be overshadowed in capacity by any of his colleagues in the present composition of the India Council, and he may prove a useful adviser to the Council within the limits of his experience as a trader, but this can hardly be regarded as an adequate consolation for what the Council will lose in a financial authority of the worldwide preeminence of Sir Felix Schuster, and we find ourselves unable to imagine on what sort of information "The Times" bases its ecstatic approval of the appointment. Sir Marshall Reid, frankly speaking, cannot be regarded as an authority on world or even Indian finance, and Sir Felix Schuster ought to have been replaced by somebody of equal pre-eminence in the financial world.

The Late Mr. Stopford Brooke.

The Rev. Augustus Stopford Brooke, English divine and man of letters, whose death is announced to-day, was born at Letterkenny (Ireland) and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was ordained in the Church of England in 1857, and held several charges in London. From 1863 to 1865 he was Chaplain in Berlin to the Empress Frederick, Queen Victoria's eldest daughter and the Kaiser's mother, and in 1872 he became Chaplain-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria. In 1880 he seceded from the Church of England, his reason for this step being that he had ceased to believe that miracles were creditable, and that, since the Established Church founded its whole scheme of doctrine on the miracle of the Incarnation, disbelief in that miracle put him outside the doctrines of the Church of England. Mr. Brooke then joined the Unitarian Church and officiated for some years at Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. In 1895, after a prolonged illness, he resigned this position and since then he had no church of his own, but his eloquence and powerful religious personality continued to make themselves felt among a wide circle. A man of independent means, he was always keenly interested in literature and art, and a fine critic of both. In 1876 he wrote an admirable primer of "English Literature" followed in 1892 by "The History of Early English Literature", down to the accession of Alfred, and "English Literature from the Beginnings to the Norman Conquest" in 1898. His other works include various volumes of sermons, a "History of English Poetry," a standard study of Tennyson, "The Poetry of Robert Browning" and "Ten Plays of Shakespeare." He was 84 years old at the time of his death.

Undesirable Nominations.

The resolutions which, according to a telegram, the Mahomedans of Moradabad have passed on the method in which Moslem members have been nominated by the Government to the United Provinces Council, is significant of the new and welcome interest which Mahomedans all over the country have of late begun to evince in the politics of the country. The point raised by them, affecting as it does the character of the representation of the community in the Council, is a most important one and they deserve to be congratulated on the courageous attitude which they have taken up in the matter. The importance of the point can be judged from the fact that the present nominated representatives of the Mahomedan community in the U. P. Council are the Nawab of Rampur, the Raja of Jehangirabad and the Nawab of Pahasu. All three of them are, indeed, estimable persons in themselves, but, circumstanced as they are, they cannot be expected to have any independent views on questions affecting the interests of the people. Besides, though they may, in a sense, represent the landed interests, it would be too much to expect the educated middle class to consider them as their representatives. In short, the whole point of nomination raised by the Mahomedans of Moradabad, is a most interesting one and we trust that the excellent example thus set will be followed in other parts of the country by Hindus as well as Mahomedans with a view to creating a strong public opinion against the whole business of nomination. It is especially undesirable that Ruling Chiefs should be nominated to these councils.

"Dusty Locality."

The general public will no doubt feel some commiseration for Mr. Cowasjee Muncherjee Banajee, who, through his attorney, has invited the attention of the City Fathers to the woeful condition of that section of Apollo Street which lies between the Great Western Hotel and the Custom House. Mr. Banajee's letter of complaint states, among other things, that

"the dust churned up in blinding clouds for the whole day by the heavy vehicular traffic" is a serious menace to the health of the occupants of the buildings in the locality; that members of the Corporation might visit a few of these buildings; that the tenants of "Nanu House," situated in the locality complain that they have daily to swallow "about a pound of dust" before they leave the premises for home; and that one of his tenants refused to pay enhanced rent on being asked to do so, complaining that he was getting phthisical by "the doses of the dust" he had to swallow every day; that this road is universally known as "Dusty Locality" and requesting that it may be substantially improved, the particular strip of road complained of being paved with thick Shahabad Ladis, and that in the meanwhile this portion of the road should be watered at least half a dozen times a day.

Natural Indigo.

With the temporary eliminaton of the synthetic product from the market the prospects of the indigenous indigo industry have naturally brightened and we have the deliberate opinion of so high an authority as the Imperial Economic Botainst that, apart from all other aspects of indigo growing, this industry, which has been on its last legs for the last few years, is well worth saving from the point of view of the welfare of the people and of the fertility of the soil. The high prices that have prevailed since the outbreak of war have naturally inspired confidence in the cultivators as well as the planters and there is every prospect of the industry being again placed on a sound footing. The outlook has also improved as a result of the success of recent investigations into the best method of fighting the so-called wilt disease which for long has stood in the way of the advance of the industry. The discovery of the exact nature of the wilt disease has also led to a method of growing the seed of Java indigo which is rapidly being taken up all over Behar.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FRESH FAILURE AT VERDUN.

GREAT ALLIED AIR RAID

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR ADEN

SEVERE DUTCH NOTE TO GERMANY

By the thirtieth day of the battle of Verdun, German attempts have become fragmentary and sporadic, indicating how keenly the Germans have felt recent losses.

The Germans after an intense bombardment attempted to enlarge their front west of the Meuse. A fresh division made a most violent attack but it was smashed. There was intermittent artillery activity east of the Meuse.

A combined air raid of about fifty British, French and Belgian aeroplanes, accompanied by fifteen fighting machines, attacked the seaplane station at Zeebrugge and the aerodrome at Houttave, near Zeebrugge. All returned safely after doing much damage.

General Haig reports considerable artillery activity.

The Russians are 70 miles west of Erzerum. The Turks are reported to be hastily entrenching along the line of Kiresin-Karachissar-Tivas.

The Turks attacked Imad, 10 miles from Aden, last Thursday. They were severely repulsed and were pursued for four miles.

The Allies and Germans are now face to face on the Salonika front, and some liveliness may be expected. Owing to the German encroachment on Greek territory, a strong French column occupied and cleared the villages on the frontier near Doiran.

The Netherlands is said to have sent a very severe Note to Germany on the subject of the Tubantia. The theory that the Palembang struck a mine is not accepted.

FIGHTING IN MEXICO.

VILLA TRAPPED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

EL PASO, Mar. 20.

A wireless message says that Villa has been trapped at Badricora Lake. Everything depends on Carranza holding his end.

THIRTIETH DAY OF VERDUN.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS NOW SPORADIC.

A STUBBORN BATTLE.

THIRTIETH DAY OF VERDUN.

GERMAN ATTEMPTS NOW SPORADIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 20.

The communiqué says the Germans delivered a rather violent bombardment southward of Malancourt and then, after an artillery preparation, made a small attack on Poivre Hill, which completely failed.

There was intermittent bombardment at Vaux and lively cannonade at Eparges.

A semi-official announcement says that by the thirtieth day of the battle of Verdun, German attempts have become fragmentary and sporadic, indicating how keenly the Germans have felt recent losses.

VIOLENT ATTACK SMASHED.

ENEMY'S NEW TROOPS FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, March 21.

A communiqué says:—Our artillery wrecked the enemy trenches in Argonne and destroyed gas reservoirs, releasing clouds of sulphurous gases.

We vigorously bombarded the sector between Avocourt and Malancourt and dispersed enemy gatherings north of Bois Montfaucon.

During the day the Germans after an intense bombardment with heavy shells attempted to enlarge their front west of the Meuse. A fresh division brought from a remote part of the front made a most violent attack accompanied by squirts of liquid fire between Avocourt and Malancourt. Our curtain of infantry and machine-gun fire smashed the attack inflicting heavy losses.

There was intermittent artillery activity east of the Meuse.

Our aeroplanes bombarded the railway station at Dun-sur-Meuse where there were considerable concentrations of troops.

An enemy aeroplane was brought down in the region of Verdun.

WHOLESALE CREMATION.

HOW THE GERMANS DISPOSE OF THE DEAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—The "Central News" correspondent at Amsterdam says that although reports of the burning of German dead in blast furnaces is contradicted the German press has obtained the evidence of an "Eye witness," a Belgian resident of Serang, who despite the strict orders to close the doors and windows, obtained a clear view of the proceedings. A number of goods trains from the front arrived at dusk, stopped before the furnaces and unloaded the corpses packed in fours and bound with wire.

The outer clothing was removed, both the cloth and the metal buttons being precious and then the corpses, numbering approximately 800, were thrown into the furnaces.

The next morning a nauseous smell throughout the district indicated what had happened. Considerations of hygiene are not the only reason for this procedure. The men whose bodies are burned are posted as missing, to prevent the public learning the real numbers killed.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY IN ARTOIS

LONDON, March 20.

A British communiqué says:—There was considerable artillery activity about Loos, the Hohenzollern Redoubt and north of Ypres.

Near Boesinghe, the enemy after a heavy bombardment, rushed a bombing post which was immediately regained by a counter-attack.

CARDINAL MERCIER.

GERMAN GOVERNOR'S THREATS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 20.

A telegram from Amsterdam says General von Bissing, in a long threatening letter against the political statements in Cardinal Mercier's pastoral latters says it is quite inexcusable for Cardinal Mercier to raise unjustified hopes regarding the issue of the war, and he warns Cardinal Mercier that further political activity will be steraly prosecuted.

COMBINED ALLIED AIR RAID

ZEEBRUGGE AND HOUTTAVE ATTACKED.

SQUADRON FIFTY STRONG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.

The Admiralty announces that early this morning a combined force of approximately fifty British, French and Belgian aeroplanes, accompanied by fifteen fighting machines, attacked the German seaplane station at Zeebrugge and the aerodrome at Houttave, near Zeebrugge.

Considerable damage appears to have been done. The machines on an average carried two hundred pounds of bombs. All returned safely. One Belgian officer was seriously wounded.

NINETEEN FRENCH PLANES TAKE PART

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Mar. 20.

The communiqué says the allied air raid on Zeebrugge took place at four in the morning and nineteen French aeroplanes took part. The aviation ground was attacked at Houttave, six miles east of Ostend.

CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA.

GENERAL SMUTS' OPERATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, March 17.—A British official from East Africa in an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency said the region in which General Smuts is now operating is the most difficult part of German East Africa.

If the enemy is broken there, the effect on the whole colony will be very great. It is quite likely that an initial British success will lead to the wholesale desertion on the part of Germany's Askaris. Indeed some are already coming in.

It is difficult to anticipate what action the Germans will take. They will hardly go to the coast. It is more likely they will endeavour to reach the Dar-es-Salaam-Ujiji railway and make a big stand at Tabora. The enemy are not in great strength on the Uganda side. The whole of our transport was reorganised in 1915 and it is believed the enemy will not achieve much in that direction.

GERMAN COLONIAL SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

GENERAL BOTHA'S DISCLAIMER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, March 17.—General Botha speaking in the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa dealt with a statement made in the German Reichstag by Herr Dr. Solf, the Secretary for the Colonies, to the effect that the German troops in South-West Africa were reduced to 2,000 contrary to General Botha's advice.

General Botha said that Dr. Solf had volunteered the statements regarding the reduction, but he (General Botha) had not tendered any advice. General Botha went on to expose the untruth of Dr. Solf's statement by stating that nearly 6,000 Germans were made prisoners in South-West Africa.

IMPORTS OF LUXURIES.

PROHIBITORY ORDER IN COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, March 20.

Mr. Runciman in an important interview with the Associated Press, announced a forthcoming Order in Council which would totally prohibit importation into the United Kingdom, of numerous luxuries from all countries including the Dominions. The prohibition would include private motor-cars, musical instruments, cutlery, hardware, yarns, chinaware, fancy goods and soaps.

SALONIKA FRONT.

SOME LIVELINESS EXPECTED.

ALLIES AND GERMANS FACE TO FACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SALONIKA, Mar. 20.

Owing to the German encroachment on Greek territory, a strong French column occupied and cleared the villages on the frontier near Doiran.

Both sides used artillery, but although the retiring Germans were reinforced no general engagement followed. The French had only a dozen casualties.

The Allies and Germans are now face to face, and some liveliness may be expected.

BULGARIA AND RUMANIA.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS SUSPENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, March 21.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, March 17.—The "Agendia Nazionale's" Bucharest correspondent says that Bulgaria has forbidden the passage of all merchandise to Roumania. All commercial relations between Bulgaria and Roumania have been broken off. A Russian force has landed at Ismail.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CAUCASUS.

TURKS TAKE UP NEW POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, March 20.

A communiqué says:—The Russians are seventy miles west of Erzerum.

The Turks under German officers are reported to be hastily entrenching along the line of Kiresin-Karachissar-Tivas. Tens of thousands of civilians have been impressed by the military for work. Guns are being brought from the Dardanelles. We captured two more guns in the district of Mamahatun.

FIGHTING NEAR ADEN.

ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, March 18.

An official statement says that the Turks led by three Germans attacked Imad, ten miles from Aden, on the 16th March.

They were severely repulsed and were pursued for four miles.

Seventeen dead were picked up. The British lost one killed and 17 wounded.

MOTOR AMBULANCE BOATS FOR MESOPOTAMIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 20.

The Red Cross Society has now fifty motor ambulance boats for Mesopotamia.

GENERAL CADORNA IN PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.

General Cadorna, the Italian Commander-in-Chief, was given a great ovation on arriving in Paris, and the ovation was renewed when Generals Cadorna and Joffre motored through the streets.

NORWAY PURCHASES MOTOR STEAMERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 20.

A telegram from Copenhagen says Norway has purchased three motor steamers from the East Asiatic Company for half a million sterling.

PUNJAB AEROPLANE FLEET FUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Mar. 21.

The Secretaries of the Punjab Aeroplane Fleet Fund announces a further sum of £13,500 (making a total of £94,500) has been remitted to the Secretary of State for India, thus completing the purchase money for forty-two air-planes. The names of the last six air-planes will be communicated later.

DUTCH NOTE TO GERMANY.

THE TUBANTIA QUESTION.

SINKING OF THE PALEMBANG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, March 20.

The fact that there were three explosions, the last after the liner had come to a standstill, appears to preclude the mine theory in the case of the Palembang.

The first was a slight explosion aft, and the engines were reversed for a few minutes. Later there was a heavy explosion on the starboard side. Two minutes after there was a terrific explosion near the engines, blowing the ship in half.

One of the boats had just been lowered on the starboard side and was blown out of the water. Nine of the crew were injured. A British destroyer rescued them.

The Amsterdam newspaper "Nieuws van den Dag" says the Netherlands has sent a very severe Note to Germany on the subject of the Tubantia.

DUTCH SERVICES TO BE SUSPENDED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, March 20.

The Dutch steamship lines contemplate stopping services pending the announcement of Germany's intentions.

BRITISH AND NORWEGIAN STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, March 20.

The British steamer Port Dalhousie and the Norwegian steamer Langeli have been sunk.

Seven survivors of the former and sixteen of the latter have been landed.

DANISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 20.

The Danish steamer Skoosborg has been sunk and three of the crew drowned.

BRITISH SUBMARINE IN THE CATTEGAT.

PRIZE CREW PUT ON NORWEGIAN STEAMER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 20.

A telegram from Copenhagen says the Norwegian steamer Koninge, for Luebeck, has arrived at Frederickshavn with a prize crew of six from a British submarine on board.

The submarine examined the ship's papers in the Cattegat and ordered the ship to Leith, but coal was insufficient so she is completing her supply at Fredericksharn.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad arrives in Bombay on the 26th and H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior on the 27th instant.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon paid a visit to the Marine Lines War Hospital on Tuesday afternoon and thence she proceeded to the Boy Scouts sports on the Marine Lines maidan.

Mr. Douglas Straight, Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, will proceed on leave preparatory to retirement on 10th April, Mr. W. S. Marris will take over charge of the office of Inspector-General from Mr. Straight on the date mentioned

It is understood Mr. Justice Beachcroft, of the Calcutta High Court, intends taking furlough this summer.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.

Mr. Asquith is making good progress and Lord Curzon fair progress.

The death is announced of the Rev. Stopford Brooke.

Mr. Hughes, Canadian Minister of Defence, has arrived in London.

Sir Starr Jameson is progressing satisfactorily.

Captain A. L. Elias, 1st Gurkhas, has been gazetted to the General Staff.

Mr. Cecil Cochrane, Liberal, has been returned unopposed for South-Shields.

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.

FISCAL READJUSTMENTS.

SIR F. SCHUSTER'S SUCCESSOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 20.

"The Times," referring to the appointment of Sir Marshall Reid to the Council of India in succession to Sir Felix Schuster, whose term will shortly expire, says the appointment remedies the long-standing complaint regarding non-representation on the Council of Indian financial and commercial experience, and follows the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Indian finance and currency, of which Mr. Chamberlain was chairman, that there should always be at least one Member of Council with Indian financial experience.

"The Times", adds that the appointment will increase the satisfaction caused by the announcement of the forthcoming Commission on Indian economic development.

It is understood that the enquiry will not cover the problem of fiscal readjustment in relation to other parts of the Empire and foreign countries. It will, however, provide material for estimating the effects of possible, indeed probable, changes, to the consideration of which the Imperial Government pledged itself when vetoing the proposal of the Government of India, to raise cotton import duties, without increasing countervailing excise duties.

Presumably the Commission will be free to make suggestions on the problem of increasing and improving inadequate facilities in India for technical and industrial instruction and so bringing them into relation with local industries in the provinces that youths availing themselves of such provision may have the reasonable assurance of suitable careers in business life.

SERIOUS FIRE ON A CALCUTTA STEAMER.

LONDON, March 20.

A serious fire has broken out at Tilbury on the steamer Ghazee which left Calcutta on the 28th January.

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 21.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 35, Indian Expeditionary Force:—

KILLED.

Major G. Newcome, 130th Baluchis.

Captain R. W. Duncan, R. A. M. C.

2nd-Lieutenant H. M. O. Ledger (previously reported missing believed killed), I. A. A. O.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major A. L. Bickford, 56th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant H. E. Mallandaine, (I. A. R. O.), 97th Deccan Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Captain A. P. V. Pigot, 3rd South Lancashires.

2nd-Lieutenant H. Leigh, 10th Norfolks.

Lieutenant A. J. H. Bourke, 1st Connaught Rangers.

2nd-Lieutenant W. A. Collier, Connaught Rangers.

2nd-Lieutenant T. Kelsey, Connaught Rangers.

Major N. M. Georghegan, 89th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant J. H. Humphrey, 89th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant V. F. C. Pety, (I. A. R. O.), O. L. 2-9th Gurkhas.

Lieut.-Colonel, C. Mc. L. Porteous, R. A. M. C., 2-9th Gurkhas.

Captain J. E. M. Boyd, 2-9th Gurkhas.

Captain H. P. Hart, I. M. S., 2-9th Gurkhas.

Captain H. K. Rowntree, 2-9th Gurkhas.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Lieutenant J. Burdon, 1st Manchesters.

Captain P. Wood, 89th Punjabis.

SEQUEL TO BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE

A HAVILDAR AND A NAICK COURT MARTIALLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, March 21.

At a summary General Court Martial held at Delhi on the 28th February 1916, No. 1551 Drill Havildar Jalesar Singh and No. 1591 Naick Puran Singh, both of the Rajputs, were arraigned on the charge of knowing the existence of a conspiracy against the State and failing to give information thereof to their commanding or other superior officer and of their being aware of the existence at Benares between the 1st January and the 15th April of a conspiracy by the members of the "Ghadr" (mutiny) party to overthrow the Government established by law in British India in pursuance of which conspiracy certain men of the same regiment had agreed to join the said party and rise in mutiny, and their failing to give information thereof to their commanding or other superior officer.

The Court found both the accused guilty and sentenced them to suffer death by being hanged. In the case of Naick Puran Singh his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief commuted the sentence to one of transportation for life. The sentence of death on Havildar Jalesar Singh was duly carried into execution at the Civil Jail, Delhi, on the 21st March.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES.

(Continued from page 5.)

jections advanced against any system of "protection." In the first place I cannot do so within the time limit imposed and in the second place it does not appear necessary, as I am asking for the appointment of a Committee to go exhaustively into the whole question and to determine whether "protection" "subsidies and bounties" and "a guarantee of interest" should be allowed, in such cases and for such time as may be deemed necessary. I will, therefore, content myself by merely pointing out that every civilised country in the world including British Dominions have abandoned this principle and were following a line of fiscal policy including protection as appeared best suited to their own needs. England has been the only civilised country in the world which persevered in her policy of free trade and has enforced it upon India. I maintain that the principles of free trade however, exceptional in theory are totally unsuited to the conditions and circumstances prevailing in this country. England has to depend largely for her raw materials and even for her food-stuffs upon foreign imports. India has a plentiful supply of raw materials and produces an abundance of foodstuffs. England is a highly developed industrial country. India may be said to be on the first rung of the ladder in the matter of industrial development. India's position under free trade has been that she has the proud privilege of being the supplier of raw materials to outside countries and furnishing an open market for the factories of the world. In dealing with this subject however my task is greatly simplified by the fact that a considerable change has come over in this connection in the British sentiment since the outbreak of the war. Even the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which has been the stronghold of Cobdenism has recently rejected a resolution in favour of free trade after the war. There is one point however to which reference is necessary. During the many discussions which have recently taken place in England on the subject of the future trade policy to be adopted after the War India appears by tacit consent to be left out of consideration. I am referring particularly to the recent debate in Parliament upon Mr. Hewin's resolution. Though the motion was confined to the war period the whole question was fully debated. Mr. Runciman in a long and elaborate reply gave some indication of what is likely to be the outcome of changed conditions due to the lessons taught by the war. The whole time was taken up by measures in consultation with the Dominions and trade treaties with the Allies. There was not the slightest reference to any consultation with the Government of India or a word as regards the part which she was to play in the Imperial Customs Union of the Empire. Before any one corrects me, I shall myself admit that there actually was one reference to India in this elaborate speech, and that was to India's ability to supply manganese ore. I earnestly trust that it is not intended to convey that whatever may be the changes effected by the war in the fiscal views in England, India's position will remain the same, viz., the supplier of raw materials to foreign countries and the dumping ground for the factories of the world. I cannot conceive that such can be the intention. It is however necessary to point out that a copy of the proceedings of the House of Commons has been forwarded to each of the British Dominions and their views invited on the points raised while it has not been sent to the Government of India. May I take this opportunity to respectfully remind the responsible ministers of the Crown that the educated people of India closely follow the proceedings in Parliament which in any way affect the interests of their country and form their impressions from all such pronouncements? Your Excellency has kept yourself thoroughly conversant with Indian thought and sentiment. I hope you will impress upon the ministers in England that India will not be satisfied with the position of a trusted dependent but claims the rights and privileges of equal status in the Imperial partnership. India will not willingly accept a subordinate position in any scheme of Imperial Customs Union. India claims that she is entitled to participate on equal terms in all the deliberative assemblies called for the purpose to determine the lines on which the future Customs Union shall be formed. In claiming this right India accepts her full share of responsibility. India has her own economic needs and requirements as much as the Dominions and she claims perfect freedom to pursue such fiscal policy as may in the opinion of her Government and her people be best suited to her own conditions. At the same time she is ready and willing to accept full responsibility of the imperial partnership in which each member while working to advance its own economic interests in its own way, participates in schemes for the promotion of the best interest of the Empire as a whole.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

Sir, I am constrained to maine these remarks in view of India's past experience. We have been encouraged to hope by clear pronouncements of high authorities but when the time comes for such hopes to rectify various reasons are discovered against a full recognition of our just rights fully appreciate the difficulties in the way. However much the ministers of the Crown may be sympathetic they have to take into consideration the prevailing political conditions in England. Lancashire has 60 votes in the House of Commons while India has none. The combined effect of these votes has an overwhelming influence on the party system of Government in Great Britain. They have a telling effect upon the determination of the policy which should govern India's economic and industrial development. Only two years ago a motion to reduce the duty on Indian tea brought forward to afford relief to the breakfast table of the poorer classes in Britain was negatived on the ground advanced by the Lord Chancellor that it would be construed as giving preference to India over China and that it meant "picking a quarrel with Lancashire's best customer."

China has the power to retaliate. India has none. China imports from Great Britain merchandise to the extent of about £15 millions and due consideration must be shown to her as a customer. India's imports from Great Britain amount £55 millions but India is only a British dependency. Russia gives preference to China by lower rates of duty on Chinese tea than on Indian tea. She does so by differentiating between imports by land and by sea. Germany has imposed a heavy import duty on jute manufactures while raw jute is admitted free. She secures her raw material in this way and promotes her industries by penalising the imports of jute manufactures. America has by similar means tried to throttle our tanning industry. She has imposed heavy import duties on tanned hides and skins while raw hides and skins are admitted free of duty. Japan which was not very long ago a large buyer of Indian yarns has so managed her industrial development that she takes instead a large quantity of Indian raw cotton and supplies not only her own requirements but also competes with Indian yarns in the Chinese market.

I do not wish to go over the ground again how in spite of the opposition of the Government of India and Indian public opinion Lancashires view prevailed in 1894 in regard to the imposition of excise duty on cotton manufactures and even during the current year in regard to increasing the duty on textile fabrics. I need not mention here how highly India appreciates your Excellency's sympathetic administration or the deep regret with which she is parting from you. We know how highly the British Ministers appreciate your valuable services and esteem your great gifts. I earnestly trust that Your Excellency will try to render a lasting service both to Great Britain and India by impressing upon the Home authorities that the time has come when fiscal freedom should be conceded to this country, that India should be raised to this status of equal partnership in the British Empire and that every help and encouragement should be afforded in her efforts for her economic advancement. With the great grasp of Indian problems which Your Excellency undoubtedly possesses, I hope you will make it perfectly clear that any disappointment in this direction will be keenly felt throughout the country. The greatest need of the Empire at the present time is high-minded statemanship. It is essentially necessary that Imperial problems should be dealt with in a broad-minded spirit of imperial brotherhood and I earnestly trust that such spirit shall prevail. With these words, I will commend my resolution to the favourable consideration of the Council.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis, in supporting Sir Ibrahim's resolution, said he welcomed the idea of the appointment of a Committee and felt the necessity for it not because the local Governments had not done much, for he believed the local Governments had done much within the limitations imposed on them, but because the time was opportune for a definite move forward.

Rai Sita Nath Roy supporting said Indian industries required great stimulus and hoped that a Committee as suggested by the mover would greatly help. He hoped the Committee would be a representative one.

Mr. Asad Ali heartily supported the resolution and urged the necessity of a thorough enquiry into the economic conditions of India and mentioned several industries which were merely infant industries now and required help from the Government, such as the mica, tanning, glass, pencil industries, etc. He paid an eloquent tribute to work done by the Director of Industries in Madras and hoped that the outcome of the present resolution would be to expand Indian trade.

Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy in supporting the resolution, said that it was a pity that the proved success and example of foreign countries had been equally powerless to wean the Government from the policy of strict non-interference in industrial matters. He also remarked how they had not there even gone through the preliminary stage of investigation though the war had revolutionised the industrial programme in England. Referring to the Committee proposed he was of opinion that the conservation of our present industries was more important than the organising of new industries though the call for new industries was also strong. Dealing with the possibilities of a good future he said that they did not lack principal markets but the greatest drawback appeared to be the lack of chemical products which they had not to get at prohibitive prices. They also needed a strong body of scientific experts kept up at State cost for discovering new processes of manufacture. In this connection the example of Germany was very wholesome.

CONFIDENCE AND HOPE.

Mr. C. E. Low following Mr. Dadabhoy, made a long and interesting statement in the course of which he combated the despondent view of some of the previous speakers of the industrial helplessness of India and preached the robuster and more cheerful faith of confidence and hope. In this connection Mr. Low summed up the measures that have been taken and the efforts of the Government of India in spite of difficulties to help towards that fuller industrial development upon which all who looked forward to a brighter future, built their hopes. He had personally felt for years the extreme importance of a definite Government policy for the encouragement of industries in this country but he claimed that the Government of India had long acted upon this view so far as circumstances permitted, though difficulties bristled in connection with the matter. He was confident that the co-operation of the Government, the people and the working of of inevitable economic causes would in the future, distant though it might be, secure for India and her people a fair share of the individual profits and national strength that arise from the conversion of her raw products into manufactured goods.

After Mr. Low had spoken the Council adjourned for lunch and after the Council reassembled Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea supported the resolution and said there had been abundance since the outbreak of the war, of awakened interest in the minds of educated India about the development of Indian industries. The dominant note was that the Government should actively participate in industrial development and should not retain the position of isolation. The general feeling in the country was that the Government had not done what they ought to have done. In conclusion he said that he was, as most of his countrymen were, a protectionist more or less, protection qualified or unqualified. It had always been a delusion to believe that India was an agricultural country.

Mr. Rama Rayaningar supported the resolution.

Mr. Barua in supporting said the progress so far made in industrial development was insignificant. The ideas of the people were much in advance to the existing condition and India could not help a mental balance with her physical condition. He hoped when the committee was formed all the provinces would be well represented.

Mr. M. S. Das said the Resolution had been brought forward at a very opportune moment when the war had opened the eyes of the country in many directions.

Raja Abu Jafar in supporting the Resolution, said Indian dependence on foreign countries for the daily necessaries of life was deplorable and he urged that the present situation created by the war should be taken advantage of in effectively solving India's fiscal problem.

SUPPORT OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Mr. Birkett in supporting the Resolution said that already in Bombay they had a local committee enquiring into the conditions of the existing industries and trying to find out how new industries could be brought into life and he had no doubt that similar committees in other provinces be started. He had full belief that the proposed committee will benefit the country. Under its auspices backed up by the Government old industries would be strengthened and new industries would spring up. But the committee would go no further than to indicate the ways in which we might progress and it will be for the people to carry these out in practice. He then briefly referred to the questions connected with fiscal reform and protection

Mr. F. L. Stewart said the resolution was important and well timed. The war had given India opportunities for which otherwise she would have to wait. Personally he was not very enamoured of commissions. But he thought a small commitee of business men should be able to solve many intricate problems connected with the question of industrial development. He eulogised the appointment of Sir Thomas Holland as chairman of the Committee.

PERSONNEL OF THE NEW COMMISSION.

Sir William Clark speaking on behalf of the Government of India announced that upon the recommendation of the Government of India made last autumn his Majesty's Government had approved the appointment of a Commission composed of a suitable number of business men, experts, and officials to examine the whole question including that of new openings for profitable employment of Indian capital and whether and if so, in what manner the Government can usefully give direct encouragement to industrial development. The commission will consist of Sir Thomas Holland as Chairman with seven or eight members of whom three will be Indians. Members so far appointed include Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Rajendranath Mookerjee. There will also be a representative of the Parsi community of Bombay, a representative of the European commerce in India and probably two members with outside experience from the United Kingdom. The Hon. Mr. C. E. Low will join the Commission in early autumn as one of its members. Sir Thomas Holland will leave England in the middle of April and will begin preliminary work in Simla at an early date, but the precise arrangements have not yet been settled. The terms of reference of the Commission are wide including practically all aspects of the question, excluding, however, issues relating to the existing fiscal policy of the Government of India.

POST WAR TRADE PROBLEMS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO BE CONSULTED.

Replying to a question by Mr. Achariar Mr. Low explained that the Government of India have been informed by the Secretary of State that if as the result of the coming trade conference at Paris any action should be contemplated by his Majesty's Government no step will be taken without full consultation with the Government of India as well as with the Government of the Dominions.

U. P. COUNCIL.

NOMINATION OF MOSLEM MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 21.

The Mussalmans of Moradabad have passed resolutions on the method in which Moslem members have been nominated by the Government to the U. P. Council in the past and prays the Lieutenant-Governor to secure due representation both of the landed interest and the educated middle class and that the number of Moslem members nominated to the U. P. Council should be raised to four and in this connection suggests the names of the Hon. Khan Bahadur Asghar Ali Khan, Sahibzada Aftan Ahmad Khan, Mr. Nabiullah and Mr. Karmat Hussain.

PERMITS FOR ALIENS.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR HOME OFFICE CLERK.

GUILTY PLEA TO FORGERY.

At the Old Bailey, on February 18, the trial was concluded, before Mr. Justice Low, of Noi Joachim Altani, a Russian singer, on a charge of conspiring with John McPherson Mitchell Dallas, a second division clerk at the Home Office, and others, to obtain money from Ottoman Jews for permits to leave the country, writes the "Daily Telegraph."

Dallas had already pleaded guilty, and the jury now found Altani guilty. His lordship passed the following sentences:

Dallas, three years' penal servitude.

Altani, twelve months' hard labour.

Prisoners were further ordered to pay the costs of the prosecution.

Counsel engaged in the case were: For the Crown, Mr. Muir and Mr. Travers Humphreys; for Dallas, Mr. E. Wild, K.C., and Mr. Frampton; for Altani, Mr. Curtis Bennett and Mr. Keeves.

Mr. Muir said although they had heard all the evidence it could not accurately be said that they had heard all the facts, because many of them were only known to people who were not there as witnesses. They must, therefore, make the best they could of the evidence before them, and that, in his submission was quite overwhelming upon all the counts of the indictment.

Counsel described the evidence of the accused as 'a curious mixture of confession and denial." He had admitted that he received £740 15s. from twelve Ottoman Jews, and that he got it in seven or eight days That was at the rate of £100 per day.

Referring to Altani's story of Dallas's diners to people at the Admiralty, War Office, and Enemy Trading Department, Mr. Muir pointed out that Dallas had estimated for £30, and later given his expenditure as £29 19s. 0d. "Dallas's qualifications for the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer," commended counsel, "are obvious."

The business was apparently so remunerative, proceeded Mr. Muir, that Dallas suggested that Altani should give up his opera singing and devote himself entirely to it. When London was exhausted, there was the wealthy city of Manchester, where there were many of these refugees, and where he could go as Dallas's emissary to collect further sums of money. It was taxing the credulity of anyone out of the nursery to suggest that the defendant was not aware that he was engaging in a criminal transaction with a guilty confederate.

JUDGE INTERVENES.

Mr. Muir was dealing with the alleged connection of Altani with Dallas in getting out of the country an alien enemy named Perez, ordered for internment, when Mr. Justice Low interposed.

His Lordship said that whilst there was ample evidence to show that Dallas had acted in violation of his public duty, and he was not prepared to say that there was no evidence to go to the jury connecting Altani with it, it seemed to him that with regard to what might be thought the strength of the other matters (the charges of obtaining money by false pretences) this charge was comparatively weak.

Mr. Muir accepted the suggestion, and said no doubt his lordship would direct the jury to acquit Altani on the first count of the indictment conspiring that Dallas should do certain acts in violation of his official duty.

Mr. Curtis Bennett, for the defence, said that Altani believed in the honesty of Dallas absolutely, and it was no offence for a person to receive money for work done. The statement which Altani had made showed that he thought, at any rate, he was acting properly in what he was doing. The jury must judge the accused, not from the position in which he was to-day but that in which he found himself in the hands of an official of twenty-two years' standing at the end of December. Altani might have acted wrongly or foolishly, but he submitted that he could not be said to have acted criminally.

Mr. Justice Low, in summing up, said the transactions had a strong family likeness. Both defendants would have to be regarded as not guilty of the charge in the case in which Perez was given a permit to leave this country, so far as it affected the first count of the indictment.

Continuing, his lordship remarked that the defence put it before the jury that Altani was so overawed by the position of the Home Office clerk, surrounded by messengers and with all the inaccessibility of a public official, that he really surrendered his judgment to that man. They must consider that argument closely and keep in their minds whether clandestine or illegitimate payments were made. Thy would have to consider whether it was possible, under all the circumstances, to come to the conclusion whether these payments were made to a Government official in his Government capacity, or whether they were the proceeds of a criminal conspiracy to defraud people of their money.

ALTANI GUILTY.

The jury, without leaving the box, found Altani guilty.

Dallas was then brought into the dock, and Mr. Muir said he intended to proceed with the charge of forgery against him, as it was important in the interest of the public service.

Mr. Wild, after a consultation with the accused, announced that Dallas would, on his advice, plead guilty to the charge of forgery.

Mr. Muir went on to give an account of the meeting abroad of a Mr. Cowen with the Mr. Misrahi said to Mr. Cowen:

"I always thought your country was an honest country, but your country is just as bad as mine, the only difference being one has to pay more in your country to get things done."

Mr. Wild, addressing the Court on behalf of Dallas, urged that although he had been guilty of criminality there was no treachery to his country, He had not rendered any assistance to the enemy.

Counsel urged in mitigation that Dallas's burden of work was enormous. During the whole of last year he never worked less than thirteen hours a day, and sometimes fifteen.

Mr. Justice Low, in passing sentence, said Dallas had pleaded guilty to a "long catalogue of crimes for a public servant," and had practically ruined himself.

"Unfortunately," continued his lordship, "that is a small part of what you have done. You know as well as I do that it is the boast of this country that its public officials are incorruptible. It is that fact that has been no small part of the causes producing the dominion of the United Kingdom far and wide, especially over Eastern races, and you, a public official, were brought into contact with men of Eastern race, and you have rendered it possible for those men to go back to their own country and to say with truth:

" 'So far as we have found, the incorruptibility of the English public servant is a myth. We were brought into contact with the English public servant, and the only difference that we found between him and those officials to whom we are so well accustomed in our country was that the Englishman was a little more grasping'

PENAL SERVITUDE

"That is the offence you have committed. You have brought the fair name of your service into disrepute, and disrepute of the worst kind. It is my duty—painful duty, as it is—to show to Englishmen and to show to foreigners that when this kind of thing is brought home to a public official in this country he meets with severe treatment. On these indictments to which you have pleaded guilty it would be possible for me, as a maximum, to pass a sentence of five years' penal servitude, and I am not at all sure that I ought not to do that, because I am not at all sure that a worse case of getting money by false pretences could be proved against anyone than that to which you have pleaded guilty

"But I do accede to some extent to what has been said as to the work you have done in the past and as to the overwork. But that can make but very small difference to such circumstances as these, and the least sentence that I can pass upon you for these offences is that you be kept in penal servitude for three years."

Accused, who wept whilst sentence was being passed, put his hand to his head, reeled, and had to be assisted from the dock.

Addressing Altani, his lordship said he had been convicted on the clearest evidence of a series of gross frauds, but the circumstances of his case were not so bad as those of his co-defendant. He thought it very likely the defendant had been led to some extent into the matter by relying on Dallas's position, and it was not necessary to deal with him with the same severity. He would have to go to hard labour for twelve months. His lordship made an order for deportation, remarking: "It cannot be tolerated that foreigners can come and live in this country and be parties to the corruption of its public life by the commission of frauds of this sort."

The judge ordered the prisoners, jointly and severally, to pay the costs of the prosecution.

Altani burst into tears on receiving sentence.

VOTES FOR SALE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Mar 21.

Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Sukkur and President of the Shikarpur Municipality, has written to the "Sind Advocate" published at Sukkur requesting them in the cause of clean electioneering to publish a notice for which he assumes the entire responsibility The notice names fourteen voters of Shikarpur, who, in the recent Shikarpur Municipal elections, refrained from putting their votes in the ballot box and took them away to sell.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 21.

At the share market to-day the market for jute mill shares opened quite steady after the impromptu holiday of yesterday, although there was no excitement witnessed nor were buyers very much in evidence. Stocks were however well held and there was no pressure to sell. The General feeling was that improvement would wait upon the gunny market. Towards the close the market firmed up and there was moro business all around. There was very little doing outside jute. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Burrakur 18/8, 18/12 (ord) 13/4, 13/8.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 183/8, 184/8, Barnagore (ord) 96/8, 98/6, Belvedere (ord) 308, 310, Belvedere (prefs) 114, Burge Burge (ord) 405 s. 1 Clive (ord) 126, Dalhousie (ord) 270, 271, Delta (ord) 413, 414, 415, Empire (ord) 22/12, 23, Fort Gloster (ord) 394, 395, Fort William (ord) 132 to 136, Gourepore (ord) 512 to 510, Hooghly (ord) 50, 52, 52/4, Kamarhatty (ord) 360 Kanknarrah (ord) 446/8, 447/8, Kinnison (ord) 585 to 590, 595 s. 1. Lawrence (ord) 265, 267, Northbrook (ord) 28/12, 28/14, 29/4, Soorah (ord) 158, Union 425 to 427, Baraighi 270.

Miscellaneous:—Ryam Sugar, 13/8, 13/12.

Government paper, 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 81-4 to Rs. 81-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 81-8 to Rs. 81-10.

Mr. F. J. Harvey, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway, is granted combined leave for six months from the 30th March and Mr. W. C. Rodgers, Executive Engineer, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLI AND FAMINE.

AN APPEAL FOR THE BENGAL SUFFERERS.

At the meeting of the Holika Sammilan held at Mandvi, on Sunday, which was largely attended by the public, Dr. P. K. Acharya, Secretary of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj, spoke on the Holi Festival and Famine. He said:—

I am happy to be associated with you in the Holika Sammilan but I regret very much that I am unable to speak to you in a vernacular that would be intelligible to you. I shall therefore be very brief. It is a sign of the wisdom of our ancestors that they made ample provisions for festivities in connection with all popular religious observances. Amusements and festivities are as much a necessity in life as what are usually called necessary. But I would request you to remember one or two points in connection with these festivities. The first thing to which I would draw your attention is that India is a poor country and that we cannot afford to indulge in expensive festivities. The effect of these enjoyments would be marred if we have to curtail our ordinary expenses or run into debt as the result of them. The second is that purity should prevail in our amusements. Impure amusements that is those that are accompanied with improper language, drunkenness, inciviility and things of that kind miss the object for which these festivities were organised. We should remember that the time of a religious observance is a holy period and even the least impurity in word or deed is out of place there. The last point to which I would draw your attention is that we should remember the poor on these occasions. You know that feeding the poor is a necessary part of all our festivals. Though the poor are always with you sometimes they require our special kindness and care. Just at the time we are having our festivities here, thosands, nay, lakhs of people, our own brethren, are passing without food for days. I come from Bengal and am an eye-witness to the deplorable condition to which people of Bankura and some other districts have been reduced by famine. I have seen many persons in villages of Bankura who are literally "skin and bone." No body here present could have his meal without helping them if they were before you. The distress is gradually getting keener and the number of persons requiring help and amount of help to each are increasing. Those who were previously helped with one meal a day, now require two meals to keep them alive. While at Satara I received letters from the workers of the Sadharan Brahmo Samaj that the recipients of help have increased fifty per cent and the number will soon be doubled. If the eastern district of Bengal were not extensively affected with flood and famine in 1915, Bengal might have with the help of Government coped with the situation. The resources of all philanthropic bodies have been exhausted by the relief operations of the last eight months. It is therefore meet that you should now come forward to help these famished people. A beginning has already been made. An influential committee of your townsmen have been formed who are collecting subscriptions for this. They are sending help prompt as donations are coming in. They have already sent the sum of Rs. 6,000, which will maintain about 6,000 persons for one month. I earnestly appeal to you to remember these poor souls on this festive occasion, and contribute to the fund that has already been started.

INDENTURED LABOUR.

PRESS COMMENTS ON VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 21.

Commenting on the Viceroy's speech on the abolition of indentured labour the "Tribune" says that the Viceroy's speech will be read with much satisfaction in the country and that portions of his Excellency's speech may be mistaken for Mr. Gokhale's speech. India is profoundly grateful to Lord Hardinge for persevering in this matter and obtaining a pledge from his Majesty's Government for the eventual abolition of the system. But an assurance should have been obtained as regards the time within which the change will be accomplished and as regards safeguarding the civic and economic interests of Indian emigrants.

The "Punjabee" says:—It was only to be expected that speaker after speaker would rise in his place to express gratitude to his Excellency personally as well as to the Government of India for this act of justice. We can only hope that his Excellency's anticipation that the promise will be performed to the letter will be speedily fulfilled and that pending its fulfilment the Government of India, as Pandit Malaviya suggested, will do everything in their power to mitigate the evils of the system.

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INDIAN MUSIC.

TO BE PLACED ON SCIENTIFIC BASIS.

CONFERENCE AT BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Mar. 20.

The All-India Music Conference met this morning in the College Hall which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Gaekwar, the Princes, Princesses, the Maharaja of Kollingode and family, the heads of all the departments and a large number of ladies and gentlemen, many of whom had specially come from distant parts of India, for the Conference, were present.

The members of the Conference included Prince Faluknaz Mahomed Baker Ali Bahadur, Rao Saheb Abrahim Panditer and daughters, Thakur Nawab Ali Khan of Akbarpur, Atya Bebum Fyzee Rahamin, Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande, Rao Bahadur K. B. Dewal, Mr. E. Clements, Messrs. N. B. and K. B. Divatia, Mr. Lakhsmidass Aditram, Mr. M. S. Ramaswamy Iyer, Mr. T. A. Ramkrishna Iyer, Mr. Mangesh Rao R. Telang and others.

The proceedings opened with the Misses Abrahim Panditer reciting "kirtans". A group of school children especially trained by Miss Engineer, Principal of the Female Training College, then recited verses in praise of his Highness the Gaekwar.

BARODA'S LEAD.

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Chairman of the Managing Committee, in requesting his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar to open the Conference, explained the aims and objects of the Conference, the circumstances under which it was constituted, said:—

'The idea of systemtising Indian music and placing it on a scientific basis with a view to improving it and making it a better expression of the emotions, has been uppermost in your Highness's mind for many years. Baroda had the distinction of having patronised the famous musician Moula Bux, who, if I am not mistaken, was among the first in attempting to reduce Indian music to notation. Latterly, the necessity of notation has been pressed on your Highness's attention by music being made one of the subjects of study in the schools of the State and since the introduction of mass education in regard to which Baroda has the distinction of making the lead a further emphasis has been laid on this need for notation. I well remember how interested your Highness was whenever you hear of conferences for improving Indian music being held during your recent tour in South India. The Conference which your Highness is going to open is no ordinary event in the annals of the State. Ever since the disappearance of Hindu and Mahomedan kingdoms in India the science and art of music have fallen into a decadent condition and only those that have read the letters from the various correspondents in different parts of India, can realise the enthusiasm that prevails everywhere regarding the Conference and how it is looked upon as an epoch-making event in the history of India. Many of those who have honoured us with their presence at this Conference have devoted their whole life-time and almost all their resources to research work and their joy is unbounded to see that through the enlightened liberality and munificence of your Highness they have been afforded an opportunity of bringing their labours to be tested and valued by such a competent body of experts. I shall not take up your Highness's time by dwelling on the merits of the members who have responded to our call, but it may be permissible for me to point out the valuable acquisition we have in the person of Thakur Nawab Ali of Akbarpur, Mr. Clements, I.C.S., of Dharwar, Rao Saheb Abraham Panditer, and his accomplished daughters from Tanjore and last but not least Mr. Bhatkande. I may also mention that the Durbars of Udaipur, Alwar, Jaipur, Bhavnagar, Indore, Kolhapur, Tonk, Gwalior, Rampur, Hyderabad, Bikanir, and Mysore have shown a profound interest and appreciation of our labour and some of them have also deputed their best artists to the Conference. With these words I request your Highness to declare the Conference open.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar in declaring the Conference open said:—

Music like other sciences and arts, exercises a potent influence on the social and intellectual development of a nation. The revival of Indian music is sure to yield good results. Music is a useful acquisition to the rich and the poor, the rulers and the ruled. I thank all those who have come here from various parts of the country and wish hearty success to the work undertaken by them.

The Dewan, as Chairman of the Committee, proposed in suitable words that Thakur Nawab Ali Khan of Akbarpur be elected President of the Conference. Mr. A. M. Masani, the Minister of Education, seconded the proposal.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Thakur Nawab Ali Khan of Akbarpur addressed the assembly. After thanking the Managing Committee of the Conference for the great honour they had done him by electing him President of the Conference and referring to the enlightened liberality and profound culture of his Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar, which made it possible for all votaries of the art to come together in his capital, to deliberate upon a subject which is so dear to their hearts, the President said:—

"We must look at such a Conference from the point of view of Indian unity. Men from north and south and east and west have come to compare their experiences together and to contribute materially to the success of the Conference and in the midst of a Babel of languages, we can still mingle freely with the aid of the common language of music. Secondly, no one will deny that the music of the country is at present in the hands of an ignorant and illiterate class and that it is essential to rescue it from the possibility of complete destruction and place it on a scientific basis. In the little pamphlet sent to me by your energetic secretary Professor Joshi, I notice that he refers to music as a potent instrument in expressing the soul of a nation. I shall not take up your time in dealing with the spiritual side of music nor stand long between yourself and the great experts who are here to give us the benefit of their advice. I must however utter a word of caution. It is of the greatest importance that the deliberations of the Conference should be conducted in a friendly spirit in order that a definite step forward may be taken and the cause of Indian music substantially advanced. There will, doubtless, be differences of opinion even on fundamental questions connected with Indian music and there is therefore likely to result a friendly clash of arms between the advocates of different theories, but I would earnestly request the members who are about to take part in the discussions not to lose sight of the central object of our work. It is, of course open to the members of the Conference to suggest various lines of action which seem necessary in order to give a permanent form and continuity to this important movement for the emancipation of Indian music.

The President then called upon Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande to read his Paper on "A historical survey of Hindustani music, its present condition, and the means to improve it and place it on a scientific foundation, with a view to make its study as easy as possible."

In the evening sessions of the Conference papers were read by Mr. E. Clements on "The intonation of Indian Music," and by Rao Bahadur K. B. Dewal on "The theory of Indian music as expounded by Somanatha."

His Highness was pleased to instruct Prof. S. L. Joshi, the Secretary, to invite the members of the Conference and others to the Palace Hall at 9 p.m. to attend the demonstration of Indian music by the great masters who have been specially sent to Baroda from other States for this purpose.

DEBATES IN COUNCIL.

ADVICE TO NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

"Chronicle" writes in "The Common Weal":—

In a previous issue I referred to the success of the Indian members of the Madras Senate in compelling the European majority to assume a more reasonable and pro-Indian attitude in shaping the policy of the University. Their success, I said, was due to two causes, organisation and stiff opposition. The semi-official majorities are more afraid of the second cause than of the first, and having had an opportunity to watch the proceedings of several assemblies where Indians have had to fight hard for the recognition of their claims, I strongly feel that the other side have begun to recognise the troublesome nature of such prolonged and outspoken discussions. In the Madras Senate, we had at the last session repeated appeals not to waste time by prolonged discussions, which was another form of stating that such a procedure was inconvenient.

I found the same tendency in the Madras Legislative Council very markedly at the session just closed. The Government seemed to feel that prolonged discussion was not needed, and there was an effort to finish the proceedings as quickly as possible. The Hon. members did not, however, fall in with the plan, at least as completely as they used to on former occasions. Sometimes, the debates were prolonged in spite of appeals from the highest quarters, and that is as it should be. The non-official representatives are not in the Council to conduct themselves as required by the Government or some officials. They have to do their duty to the people, and where that has to be done even against the wishes of the Government, there is no option open to them but to displease the Executive.

THE VALUE OF PERSISTENCE.

I would draw the attention of the Hon. members in this connection to one special feature of the proceedings, *viz.*, that where they persist in continuing the debate, and proceed to analyse the official arguments from all standpoints they achieve far better results. The Government's view is re-explained, often for a third time, and very often they are forced to consent, at least partly, to the non-official demand. That is the point to be kept in view by popular representatives. A short debate is worse than useless; and the normal period of discussion on any Resolution should be at least three hours, at any rate not less than two. But what do we generally find? The Resolution is moved and seconded. The official spokesman has his say. Then comes the effort to close the debate. Often the statement is made from the Chair: "Both sides of the question are now known, it is no use continuing the discussion." That is a thoroughly mistaken view. The part of the debate that is generally useful is the one that follows the official explanation. It is then that the official position is explained to be faulty, and unless that is demonstrated, the debate is worthless.

On that basis, every session will continue for a week, perhaps ten days. What if it does I am aware that Hon. members have got so accustomed to short and ineffective sessions that they detest long ones. And some time ago, when there was the possibility of the debate being continued for more than five days, there was a non-official collapse. A large number of Resolutions were held over. The Hon. members have only three alternatives before them:

1. To consent to rush a large programme through a short session.

2. To bring forward a few Resolutions and have a thorough debate.

3. To bring forward as many questions as are needed by the nature of the situation, and discuss each of them thoroughly for ten or even fifteen days.

Those members who are in support of the first course—and there are some of them in the present Council—do not deserve popular confidence. They had best remain outside, and the voters will do well to bring about that change. The second course is not bad, but it is not as good as the third. The representatives the country needs are those who will give unqualified support to the last alernative. If they wish to serve the country through the Legislative Council, they must be prepared to make the necessary sacrifices.

THE BEST WAY.

When I advocate the prolongation of the debates, I do not wish it to be supposed that I am in favour of ineffective speeches, of which we have now not a few. The speeches should be effective, and the best and most effective debate is obtained when each speaker after the official announcement confines himself to one point, dealing with it for five to six minutes. That is the best way of prolonging the debate. Long speeches are sometimes effective, but not in the majority of cases; and since there are at least ten good speakers on the non-official side, short speeches can be depended upon to produce a good debate. What has also to be aimed at is the inducing of more than one official to speak on behalf of the Government.

ON NOT ANSWERING LETTER

A CONFLICT OF WILLS.

There would be a great satisfaction in not answering letters if it could be done without misgiving, writes a correspondent to "The Times."

But an uneasy conscience seems to be always part of the process; and even if they never are answered, it is only because one puts them off until one forgets them. People like Napoleon may be determined not to answer them from the first, and get a pleasure from that resolve; but most of us are not like Napoleon, and we do, consciously, mean to answer them, even if the unconscious part of us means otherwise. Perhaps it is the unconscious part of us that loses them, when they are lost, according to that theory of Freade which explains all mistakes as unconscious will.

At any rate, those who do not answer letters have a great power of mislaying them; and then, if it becomes absolutely necessary to answer them, that is to say if the will to answer becomes predominant, they find them again. All this, of course, does not apply to offices and such places, where there is always the will to answer and a system by which they are not lost but even preserved after they have been answered.

Men of business are cross with those who do not answer letters; they even feel virtuous over their own punctuality and dispatch. They forget that it is their business to answer letters, and they would have nothing to do if they did not answer them. Letters come to them in the morning and they answer them straight off and as naturally as they eat their breakfast. But the man who does not answer letters does something else naturally. Perhaps he is a poet, and the morning is the time when he writes his poetry best.

If he answered his letters then he would cease to be a poet. Then, when he has finished with his poetry, he is too tired to write a good letter, and he would rather write none at all than a bad one. So it goes on from day to day; and after some days of uneasy conscience, he succeeds in mislaying the letter and in forgetting all about it.

Writers, generally, are bad at answering letters, or good at not answering them; and the reason is plain. All sorts of people write to them who are not writers by profession, telling them how much they have enjoyed their writings, or have failed to enjoy them. But to the writer answering letters is disgusting just because writing is his trade and he does not want to fill his leisure with it. And then, if he is a fastidious writer, he will labour even at a letter and refuse the phrases that come so readily to the man of business. He cannot begin "your favour to hand, covering as advised." He must suit the words to the occasion and the mood; but to do this is always difficult, and he would rather not write at all than fail to do it. So he does not write at all and is supposed to be haughty or ungrateful. Of course he ought to have a secretary and a system; but perhaps he cannot afford the one nor achieve the other. There again he is unlike the man of business who has both as a matter of course. But all these are excuses and betray that uneasy conscience which always spoils the pleasure of not answering letters.

If only one could read a letter and say with triumphant resolution, "I will not answer this," then one could enjoy the post fresh every morning. But that is impossible. There is always a conflict between the conscious and the unconscious will; and sometimes one wins, sometimes the other. Sometimes letters are thoroughly lost and forgotten; sometimes they are only mislaid and at last found and answered with labour and sorrow by the conscious will. One wishes that it were possible in some way to go through the Bankruptcy Court in the matter of letters, without offering any composition to one's creditors. But even that could hardly be done without some kind of correspondence. The periodical bankruptcy would have to be advertised and that would mean one letter, if not more.

The best that can be done in practice is to establish the convention that you do not answer letters; and the worst of that is that you cease to receive them. For there are few people who do not like to receive letters. There is always some pleasure in looking at them unopened, if they are not evidently bills; and one resents a morning with no post. Therefore it is well to answer one now and then, so as to keep your correspondence alive; sometimes it is even a relief to answer many, when they have piled up in great arrears and lie heavy on your conscience. After that you feel quite a man of business and virtue until the arrears begin to accumulate again.

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OPINIONS.

From the Times of India. 8th January 1910.

AHMEDABAD CEREMONY

Queen's Statue Unveiled.

The cermony of unveiling the late Queen Victoria's statue was performed on Friday, at Ahmedabad by the Commissioner, Mr. Barrow, before a large concourse of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen. A mandap erected in the Victoria Gardens was decorated with flags and the police band was present.

The following description of the statue will be of interest: The work has been executed by Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known sculptor of Bombay. Mr. Mhatre, it is interesting to note, received his early training as an artist in the Bombay School of Art and it was in 1896 that the youthful student first gained the notice of the public by a beautifully executed statue of an Indian girl going to the temple. The best authorities recognised the genius of which this work was the outcome and from that time forward the sculptor achieved many marble successes among his works being as tatue which was awarded a medal at the Paris Exposition. The statue of Queen Victoria is the most important task to which Mr. Mhatre has set his hand. This is one of the finest pieces of Sculpture ever executed in India. Many people probably will remember having seen the plaster cast of it which was exhibited in the great Exhibition on the oval at Bombay, a few years ago.

The late Queen Empress is represented seated in a chair of state, wearing her crown and royal robes and holding a sceptre and globe in her hands. The height of the figure is over seven feet and it has been splendidly sculptured in the famous white Carrara marble. Mr. Mhatre has undoubtedly succeeded in carving an extraordinary good likeness of the late Queen Empress, in which her Majesty's serene noble dignity is faithfully portrayed. The details of the statue, notably the intricate carving of the sceptre and the embroidery of the royal robes, are beautifully carried out. The canopy and also the high back of the chair of state, which show behind the figure, have been executed in cold-blue Indian marble.

HUNGARY'S WAR FEELING.

To the "Morning Post" "A Hungarian Deputy" contributes an interesting article the greater part of which is devoted to a consideration of Hungarian relations with the nations prior to the war. When war was declared all the natural affections and antipathies of the people were submerged in consequence of the statement that it is "a fight for the nation's life and death against Russian Panslavism, which threatens the independence and liberty of Hungary." The writer looks for a dreadful awakening, and continues:—

Some months ago the enthusiasm of the population was roused with the promise of Egypt, Suez, the Pyramids, and India. The way of this dream was the conquest of Serbia, the union of the Austro-Hungarian-German Armies with the Bulgarian one; and, after a triumphant entrance into Constantinople, the humiliation of England and the Empire of the world. Everything was prepared for this programme, and the idea of crushing Serbia, who, at the beginning of the war, resisted with such great energy the Austro-Hungarian attack, was not unpopular. But the realisation of the Oriental dream did not give the expected satisfaction, and had to be placed into line with the other evaporated hopes, like Paris, Calais, Petrograd, the apotheosis of Stambul, and all the Balkan States at the knees of the Central Powers. The Serbian territory has been occupied, but a part of the Serbian Army exists. Gallipoli remained in the hands of the Turks, but the doors of the Balkan States are guarded by an unexpected concentration of the Allies at Salonika. There is no doubt that the keys to the doors of the Balkan States are still in the hands of Great Brita'n and France. It was promised that the Allies, after a short fight, would be thrown into the sea; and now more than two months are passed, and the invincible armies of the Central Powers have not even begun to attack them. . . . .

The population of Austro-Hungary begins to understand that, whatever, may be the result of the Balkan move, this war cannot be won in Belgrade. England and France cannot be crushed in Constantinople or in the Balkans, and the final victory of the greatest war that history has ever known can only be obtained in the occupied northern departments of France and in Belgium. This conception finds every day more and more adherents; but if it is true, then all the other plans and programmes which during the last year were presented to the population of the Central Powers as absolute trumps to assure the triumph and final victory were false. Why, then, should not the presumption that the war will be quickly terminated to the full satisfaction of the Central Powers be also false?

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INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS AND FUTURE.

The lecture on the progress of medicine during the last hundred years delivered by Lt.-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I.M.S., (Retired). F.L.S. on the occasion of the opening of the Hindu University has been published in a pamphlet. We quote below the more interesting portions:—

The rise of the British supremacy in India is inseparably associated with the names of some of the distinguished votaries of the healing art. It was due to the unrivalled patriotism of Boughton and Hamilton that the East India Company and, thus indirectly, the British succeeded in obtaining a footing in India. It is now a matter of history how the professional skill of these two eminent medical men contributed to the success of the East India Company, as regards their trade in this country. The British rule in the East has been consolidated not so much by the sword of the warrior or the craft of the diplomat as the lancet of the surgeon and the skill of the physicians. It has been the provision of medical aid and the establishment of medical institutions which have done more for the promotion of peace and friendly feeling and for the extension of British influence among the different nationalities of India than the adoption of any other measure. It has been the recognition of the beneficent influence of the medical profession which has ingratiated the British administration in the mind of the people of India and it is because they can appreciate the blessings which the votaries of the healing art have conferred on the suffering humanity of India that Indians feel grateful to the British rulers of the country.

The establishment of Medical schools and colleges has been productive of no less good to the people of this country than dispensaries and hospitals. While the latter have tried to remove the ills which flesh is heir to, the former by imparting medical education has not only improved the mind, but has remarkably succeeded in uprooting the superstitions and prejudices of the Indian population. If the shackles of the superstitions of the people of India are loosened, the credit of effecting this is in no small measure due to the diffusion of medical education. Slowly, silently and steadily medical education has wrought a revolution in this country, and is enligh ening the mind of the people by removing superstitions and false notions.

All honour then to that profession which has succeeded in rendering such signal services to the cause of suffering humanity, and to the cause of reformation in this country. Honour also to them who have borne the heat and burden of the day and worked hard in the discharge of their duties. The duties of medical men have been nowhere more diversified and multifarious than in India. They have been busy men leading a varied life of great activity and usefulness, and good Samaritans, whose work remains and will remain, is remembered and will be remembered, though they have passed away.

INDIAN CONTRIBUTION TO THE GROWTH OF SCIENCE.

The medical men of India have contributed largely to the growth of the science and art of their profession. They have not only given relief from pain to suffering humanity in India, but they have also distinguished themselves by their researches and investigations. They have thrown a flood of light on tropical diseases, having carefully studied their aetiology, pathology and symptomatology. Thanks to the labours of the medical men of India, the world today possesses a better knowledge of malarial fevers, cholera, of beri-beri and several other diseases. What a host of labourers have toiled in the field of tropical medicine? (e.g) Annesley, Morehead, Twining, Fayrer, McLean, Carter, Chevers, Martin, Ross and Rogers. Their researches have been duly appreciated by writers of systematic works on medicine.

Again, medical men in India have greatly enriched snake-poison literature. They hav investigated the natural history of Indian snakes, experimented with the snake poison, and suggested various measures as a cure for snake-bites.

But their labours have been of great use in the domain of Economic Products of India, especially of indigenous drugs. Almost all the writers on the Economic Products of India have been medical men. And what they have done for Pharmacology and Therapeutics may be easily gathered from the number of works which have appeared on the indigenous drugs of India by men like O'Shaughnessy, Ainslie, Waring, Fleming, Birdwood, Kanay Lall Dey, Moodeen Sheriff, Udoy Chand Dutt, Dymock and Watt.

Not only the literature of tropical diseases, snake-poison and of economic products, specially indigenous drugs of India, has been enriched by the researches of Indian medical men, but they have also contributed largely to general surgery and medicine. A surgeon in India performs as many operations in a month as it falls to the lot of a surgeon in Europe or America to perform in a year. India has been the training-ground not only of the military and civil services but also of medical men. The success which has attended Sir Joseph Fayrer and Mr. N. C. Macnamara, and recently of Sir Ronald Ross and Sir Havelock Charles, is largely to be attributed to their services in India. The late Dr. E. A. Parkes, whose work on Hygeine till lately was the best of its kind, had his training in sanitation in India.

WANT OF OUTLET FOR INDIGENOUS TALENT.

What in modern times, has been done by the natives of India trained in the Western Schools of Medicine and Surgery—is a question which has been often asked and does not seem to have been fully answered as yet. To answer this question properly, we should review the origin of medical colleges and schools and of the system of medical education in this country. But before this is done, it is necessary to state that a larger number of natives of India have distinguished themselves in law, engineering and arts than in the profession of medicine. To what is this to be attributed? The most probable cause of this appears to be the want of outlets for talented medical men who happen to be natives of India.

The Calcutta Medical College was established as far back as 1835. Strange to say, till quite recently not a single medical graduate of the Calcutta University was appointed to any of the Professional Chairs of that Institution. Indian graduates were not considered worthy to be appointed as Civil surgeons of any districts. Grant Medical College in Bombay was also established with objects similar to those of its sister institution in Calcutta. But none of the medical graduates of the Bombay University till recently was made a professor in the College or Civil Surgeon of any important station.

Medical graduates of Indian Universities have not a very enviable or tempting career before them. They either enter the subordinate Medical Service in the Civil Department as Assistant Surgeons on a salary commencing from 100 to 300 rupees a month, or set themselves up as general practitioners in important towns or obscure cities. In no country general practitioners have distinguished themselves as leaders or heroes of medicine. It is therefore vain and idle to expect this in India. But nevertheless Indian medical graduates have practised their profession in a manner highly creditable to themselves and beneficial to suffering humanity. They professional skill has been borne testimony to by those who have come in contact with them. Sir John Strachey, in his work on "India," says, "Surgery is an art for which natives of India have a remarkable aptitude; many of the native surgeons are extremely skilful, and they often perform difficult operations in a manner that would not discredit the surgeons of London or Paris. The best results of English education in India are seen in the native surgeons." This is very complimentary and flattering to the Indian medical men, coming as it does from one whose knowledge of India and Indians was second to none.

Surgeon Colonel Raye, late Professor of Surgery, Calcutta Medical College, spoke in very high terms of the professional skill of Indian medical practitioners.

The professional efficiency of Indian Medical practitioners being admitted on all hands, it is desirable to ameliorate their condition and improve their status. They have proved bold operators, for many Indian medical men have performed difficult surgical operations with great success; skilled physicians, subtle chemical analysers and perfect accoucheurs. What does, then, stand in the way to place them in higher or more responsible posts? Give them an opportunity to display the forces which lie latent and hidden in them at present. What inducement have they to work, when all avenues of distinction are more or less shut against them? The present system in vogue—the system which denies the alumni of Indian Medical Colleges the higher appointments—is not the one to foster a spirit of original research, in the domain of medicine or science among the medical graduates of the Indian Universities. This policy of exclusion has thrown a damper upon Indian medical talent.

WORLD'S INDEBTEDNESS TO INDIA.

In the past ages, India initiated the rest of the world into the practice of medicine and surgery. It is impossible to bestow too high a degree of praise on Hindu physicians who enjoined and encouraged dissection of dead bodies for gaining anatomical knowledge. For the use of minerals as medicinal agents, for that important branch of surgery known as rhinoplasty, the world is indebted to India. It is only necessary to refer to the opinion of the late Surgeon-General Furnell, who, speaking at the Convocation of the Madras University, in 1878, said:—"When the Greeks came to India with Alexander, they found among the traces of civilisation which raised their astonishment and admiration, the practice of medicine far advanced. Thus Arian informs us:—'The Grecian physicians found no remedy against the bites of snakes, but the Indians cured those who happened to fall under that misfortune.' And, again, Nearogus informs us:—'Alexander, having all the most skilful Indian physicians about his person, caused a proclamation to be made throughout the camp that whoever might be bitten by one of these snakes should forthwith repair to the Royal pavilion to be cured.' This was three hundred years before Christ, and now, in 1878, more than 2000 years after we have the Government of India and Dr. Shortt vainly offering a reward for the precious but lost knowledge. These physicians are also said to have made other cures.....Not only did the Greeks derive much information direct during Alexander's and his successor's invasion of India, but from the Egyptians subsequently, and they owed their knowledge to some mysterious nation of the East, India no doubt. But our indebtedness to India can be more directly traced somewhat later. When Bagdad under the Caliphs, after the destruction of Alexandria, became the great seat of learning, medicine was cultivated with much diligence and success. Hindu physicians were invited to settle in Arabia, and the works of Charak, Susruta and the treatise, called Nidan, were translated and studied by the Arabians in the days of Harun and Mansur, 773 A.D. With the great wave of Musalman conquest, which spread along the shores of the Mediterranean, medicine and mathematics were brought by the Arabians to Spain and found a congenial home in the Saracenic Colleges of the Iberian Peninsula. The Arabians were not only great physicians, but famous alchemists, and to their teachings we owe the foundation of those sciences which have now grown to the fair dimensions of modern medicine and chemistry. The science of medicine has to do with everything that concerns material comfort and safety, not only to cure but to prevent disease, and thus the very elements form subjects of its investigation.' Your ancestors, here again, seem to me to have forestalled modern civilisation. Pure water enough and ample enough for all men's wants is the great cry now of our large cities in Europe, thanks to the teachings of modern hygiene. If I am not mistaken, your ancestors, especially the Brahmins, had grasped this fact ages ago." Here end Dr. Furnell's remarks.

INFLUENCE OF CASTE.

If caste system has done any good to India, it is the preservation of hereditary genius amongst Hindus. Skill and experience are handed down from generation to generation, from father to son. Even to this day, the practitioners of the Hindu system of medicine exact our admiration by their diagnosis and successful treatment of obscure and chronic cases which baffle many a skilled physician. There can be no doubt that under proper encouragement the actions of those who have followed the calling of the healing art for ages will demonstrate their fitness for the appointments to which the Indian Medical men at present aspire.

It is only proper here to remark that in recent times it was a member of this caste of hereditary physicians who was the first in India, if not in the whole of Asia, to dissect a dead body. Dr. Mouat, to whom the Medical College at Calcutta owes much of its developement, refers in the following terms to this event:—"No man deserves more to live in the history of benefactors of his country than Pandit Madhusudan Gupta, of the Medical College of Calcutta, the first Hindu of high caste, who dissected the human body in public, a feat of courage and humanity impossible to surpass, when conditions of Hindu life are considered."

No one has ever denied Indians their native intelligence and strong common sense. They have made their mark in every calling to which they have devoted their attention. Those who charge Indian Medical men with professional inefficiency, do not realise the fact that the blame, if any, does not solely fall on the latter, but upon their teachers as well. While the history of medical education in India dates from 1835, that of law, engineering and arts is to be traced from a much later date. But Indian lawyers have done credit to the Bar and the Bench by thir forensic skill. Indian engineers have also shone brilliantly in their profession. Indian professors have always won the respect of their pupils by their ability and learning. If in all these professions, Indians have done so well in the high appointments which they occupied, how is it then that in the calling of the healing art only, Indians are looked upon as professionally inefficient to discharge the duties of the higher appointments to which they aspire? If it is really true that Indians are not fit professionally for the higher appointments, then the system of medical education now in vogue in India is to be considered defective—a proposition which is quite absurd and untenable, having regard to the high qualifications of members of the Indian medical service in general, and of the professors in the Indian Mdical Colleges in particular.

From the financial point of view, also, the large employment of Indian medical graduates in the higher appointments will be highly desirable, as it will be a matter of great saving to the State.

The prospects of higher medical appointments will induce Indian medical graduates to exert and work hard to distinguish themselves, and thus the cause of medical progress in India will be better promoted.

A REPLY TO LT.-COL. JACKSON.

I must now refer to the speech of the Hon. Lt.-Col. Jackson, I.M.S., made before the Legislative Council of Bombay on 7th December, 1915.

What Col. Jackson condemns as the effete humoral Pathology of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, is really the Human Physiology of the Modern Western science of British medicine. What is in a name? Call the Rose by the nam of Thornyman. It will still be the rose and smell as sweet. Call the heliotrope of England pumkin. It will still be the sweet heliotrope of the English gardens.

Vayu is nothing but the system of efferent and efferent nerves completing a cycle of sensory and motor nerves, creating sensation and motion of the muscular system. It means the nerve force which is indicative of cells exhibiting motion, anything in motion. Vayu in this sense does not mean stagnant air, but air in motion.

Similiarly, *Solar heat* is a term much misinterpreted by Col. Jackson in his speech. The Solar heat is nothing but what is called in the Science of Human Physiology "Animal Heat." Our standard of heat is based on the Solar heat, the sun being the source and centre of all heat. All animals are, as a rule, generally speaking, warmer than the air or water by which they are surrounded, inasmuch as they are the seat of chemical action. Man is a warm-blooded animal. All other mammals and birds are equally warm-blooded. As such, they exhibit their excess of temperature to a far greater degree than cold-blooded animals such as fishes, reptiles, and amphibia. Man has a constant temperature in winter and in summer, at the Tropics and in Arctic regions, but a cold blooded animal, such as a frog or fish has a low or high temperature, according as the surrounding medium is cold or hot. Heat is supplied by chemical action in the human body.

METABOLISM.

Metabolism is a chemical act. It produces heat. In a small proportion heat is produced in the animal body by frictions and concussions that accompany mechanical movements. All chemical actions taking place in the body are originally derived from food. More food, more chemical action; more chemical action, more heat. Similarly, less chemical action, less heat. Does not Col. Jackson know this universal Physiological Law recognized by modern Western Science? Then, why does he say he does not understand what Solar heat means? Is there any other heat, such as lunar heat? Does he not know what metabolic processes go on in the human body by means of the Bile? The Bile is one of the prime functional products of the liver in the body of man. Fatty and oily substances, which go to the stomach along with food-stuffs, pass out of the stomach undigested there, to be afterwards emulsified in the duodenum, by *means* of the mixture of bile and the pancreatic juice and transferred to the smaller intestines for being absorbed by the lacteal and lymphatic glands and poured into the lymphatics and ultimately into the left subclavian vein, through the Thoracic Duct.

By the term Metabolism we mean those phenomena whereby all, even the most lowly, living organisms are capable of incorporating the substances obtaind from their food into their tissues, and making them an integral part of their own bodies. This part of the procss is known as Assimilation. Further, the organism, in virtue of its metabolism, forms a store of potential energy which it can form into *Kinetic* energy, and which in the higher animals, at least, appears most obvious in the forms of muscular work and heat. It is this heat which Col. Jackson fails to understand.

Metabolism is of two kinds,—the one synthetic or constructive, and is spoken of as Anabolic; the other is destructive or analytic, and is spoken of as Katabolic.

The Human body is continually giving off, as its daily losses by lungs, carbon dioxide and watery vapour; by the kidneys, water, urea, uric acid, etc., and salts; by the skin, water and small quantities of carbon dioxide and fatty matter; by the bowels, water, insoluble salts and residue of food, in the shape of faeces. From the surface of the body are given off a small quantity of epithelium and mucus and, under certain conditions, the products of secretion of the mammary glands and the testes. The human body takes in daily, as its gains, by the lungs, oxygen, and, by the digestive tract, food in the shape of water, salts, proteids, carbohydrates, fats and vegetable oils. This grand process of income and outgo of the human body is metalism.

BILE.

Now, let me go back once more to Bile. It is as, I have said, secreted by the Liver. To understand the functions of the liver is to know a good deal that we ought to know about the living and being of the body of man. We must remember the unique relation to the vascular and digestive systems, whereby many of the products of gastric and intestinal digestion have to traverse it before they reach the blood. Prof. Dr. L. Landois' work on Human Physiology, as translated by Dr. William Stirling (1891), says:—"We have still much to learn about the liver. It has several functions—some obvious, others not," The prime function of the Liver, as I have said, is to secrete the bile. That the Ayurvedic Physicians knew it, Col. Jackson *cannot deny*. The next recognized function of the liver is that its cells form Glycogen, which does not pass into the ducts, but in some altered and diffusible form passes into the blood-stream and leaves the liver by the hepatic veins. The liver is a great store-house of metabolism in which bile takes an important part. Lieut.-Col. Jackson ponder over this in the burning light of Western Medical Science. So far for Bile.

"VATA."

Now, to turn to the term "Vata." It does not mean, let me tell Col. Jackson, *Vayu*, in the sense of wind, or the flatulence of the intestines caused by gases arising from noxious or undigested food or toxins, as the results of bacteriological fermentations. (Quotation from my Muttra address, December 1913). It means Nerve power—anything transferring sensations from place to place. It means anything that has or "Chulun" "Chynya" in Sanskrit.

I read in Col. Jackson's speech that Vayu "wind" is really equivalent to the Cerebro-spinal system and sympathetic nerves of Western medicine, having also a *spiritual sense*. (*N. B.* The italics are mine—of them hereafter). But if this is so, why does Sushrut tell us that "Vayu" is situated in the region of the pelvis and rectum? Evidently, Col. Jackson asks this question in a spirit of triumph. But, "like Humpty Dumpty, sitting on a wall" he falls. I ask him in all seriousness to study the position of the Splanchnic Nerves and the position of the Sacral and Lumbar plexuses of the sympathetic system of Nerves in the body of man. It is too late in the day to ask him to go back to school and study the Anatomy and Physiology of the Human body seriously.

When Col. Jackson says "the vague and mysterious element lurks, according to Sushrut, between the stomach and intestines," it is not plain to me what he means. Does he mean by the words mysterious element "Bile" or "Solar heat." I would refer him back to his anatomical studies, and say that there is such a thing as the gall-bladder, which is placed between the stomach and intestines. (Note:—How are nutrient enematu digested?)

PHLEGM.

Now, about Phlegm, as treated by Col. Jackson. "Our old friend," Phlegm, says Col. Jackson, "is explained as that portion of the lymph which fills all the intercellular spaces of the body and holds them together in a cooling embrace." This is but a partial mention of the true position of lymph, as described in Western standard works on Anatomy and Physiology. Alexander Macalister's Anatomy says that the tissues which make up the human body may be grouped into five classes—1st Epithelial or surface limiting, 2nd connective or skeletal, 3rd nervous or sensory, 4th muscular or contractile, 5th blood and lymph or nutritive. Now, take any work on Anatomy or Physiology, therein you will be told that blood consists of two parts, (i) the cellular elements, i.e., the white corpuscles or leucocytes and red blood corpuscles and (ii) the plasma or intercellular substance, sticky or viscid, clear, colourless, opaque, alkaline fluid. Similarly, Lymph is an alkaline colourless albuminous clear fluid, containing lymph-corpuscles which are indentical with the colourless blood corpuscles, that fluid is known as lymph plasma. Lymph is extra-vascular plasma, differing from blood plasma in containing less albuminous material. Chyle is lymph, containing numerous fatty granules, each surrounded with an albuminous envelope. Chyle occurs within the lacteals of the inestinal tract during the digestion of fatty food. I do not understand the force of the following remark in which Col. Jaskson observes thus:—"But Sushruta says that this "phlegm" is ensconced in the cavity of the stomach, and Charaka in the thorax, head throat, joints, and where undigested food is and fat." I do not see the force of *but* at the beginning of the sentence. Is not Col. Jackson aware that there are lymphatics in the region of the stomach, in the thorax, head and throat, in fact, in every part of the human body The synovial joints are lubricated abundantly by a sticky synovial fluid, secreted by the synovial membrane. The fluid is called synovia. It is coourless, stringy, alkaline, with a chemical composition closely allied to that of transudations, with this difference that it contains much mucin, together with albumin and traces of fat.

AYURVEDIC SURGERY.

Col. Jackson disposes of Ayurvedic surgery in a paragraph of five short sentences, covering eleven lines. Evidently he knows no better than to say there is no Ayurvedic Practical Surgery, as there is no Ayurvedic Anatomy. Col. Jackson does not seem to have seen Kaviraj Gananath Sen's Sanskrit work on Anatomy, only recently published (1913), Vol. I, and entitled Pratyaksh Shariram. In his preface to that learned work Gananath Sen says that "the subject of Anatomy formed part of a preliminary course of study in Medicine and Surgery in ancient India," admits of little doubt. Further, he says that in the ancient medical works of Sushrut and Vagabhat, both major and minor surgical operations, such as Laparatomy (opening the abdomen), amputation of limbs, Embryotomy, operations on the intestines, lithotomy, and various plastic operations have been described with such precision, that the anatomical knowledge which this pre-supposes could not have been of a mean order. Clear references to the circulation of blood occur in the works of Charak and Vagbhata, and the fact that the colouring matter from the spleen is distinctly mentioned by Sushrut. Even recently, a work on Anatomy, called Sharira Padmini, written about 1,000 A.D., has been unearthed by Dr. P. Cordier and quoted extensively by Dr. Hoernle in his valuable work, "Medicine of Ancient India." Other works on Anatomy, called Sharira Shastra and Sharira Vaidak, are also mentioned in Aufrecht's Catalogue. Girindranath's work on Surgery, Vols. II, Griffith Prize Essay is well known for much original work.

Dr. Jackson makes light of Ayurvedic Toxicology and Medical Jurisprudence, possibly on account of the want of knowledge in modern times. But Gananath Sen says, "Fragments of Medical Jurisprudence with instructions for the *post mortem* examination of bodies, in case of suspected death, may also be found in a work recently discovered (and since published 1913), entitled Koutilya Artha Shastra or the Polity of Chanakya, the famous minister of Chandragupta who ruled in India in the 4th Century B.C. As regards the Ayurvedic *Pharamacopœia*, Col. Jackson complains that the Ayurvedic Physician goes far afield for his drugs, and the list is an enormous one. What a commentary on Burroughs and Wellcome, Parke Davis & Co., etc.! Col. Jackson says, "In the Ayurvedic Pharmacopœia are fat, bone, marrow, blood, flesh, excreta, urine, skin, tendons, horns, hoofs, hair and bristles." The British Pharmacopœia in addition has musk, custorcum, Pancreas, thyroid glands and even testes. The force of Pharmacy culd go no further. Cochineal forms an integral part of some of our syrups, and Tinctures of Cinchona and Cardamum Com. It used to be given for whooping cough. What is *virol*, Panopeptone, Leibig's extract of meat, valentine? Calf's foot jelly does not grow on trees.

HYGIENE AND SANITATION.

Col. Jackson finds fault with Ayurvedic Hygiene and sanitation. But remember it is a new science; as such, it is a progressive science. We live by improving on the errors of the past. We find one day something good; we declare it bad the next day. Even in England such an important question as the housing of the poor is but of recent origin. The Crimean War had to sacrifice an enormous number of soldiers before that glorious woman in the sacred person of Florence Nightingale, came on the field, not the field of battle, not on the blood-sullied soil of carnage, but the humane and holy ground of the soldier's hospital in Scutari, that noble woman, night and day, worked 22 hours out of 24, taking her rounds in the midst of the sick and wounded. All glory to her who walked, lantern in hand and, like a ministering angel, miles and miles in the hospital, saving human life which else had died of sheer insanitation. And yet Col. Jackson speaks of western sanitation with unmitigated arrogance.

In the British Pharmacopœia (1898) we find Pyridim, a colorless volatile liquid of a powerful and nauseating odour. If inhaled in cardiac dyspnœa or in asthma, it affords relief. It is a base obtained from the products of the destructive distillation of bones, of what animals it is not mentioned. Pepsin is an enzyme, obained from the mucous lining of the fresh and healthy stomach of the pig, sheep, or calf. The Pancreatic juice, so successfully used in diseases of children and weakly men, has been found to possess four distinct properties, viz.:—conversion of starch, conversion of proteids, emulsification of fats and curdling of milk. *Ichthyol*, so much and so usefully used in skin diseases internally and externally, is obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on a mineral oil distilled from peculiar fossil deposits, principally fish, and subsequent neutralization with Ammonia. Isinglass (not officinal) was a well-known substance in the early London pharmacopœias, as Icthyocolla or fish-glue. It was used in medicine as a nutrient. It is still to be found in the Continental Pharmacopœias. It is nothing but the fine shreds of the swimming bladder or sound of various species of the fish Acipenser (Sturgeon). Much of the bladder belonging to our Bombay Ghole fish goes to China. Russian Isinglass is considered the best. What is gelatine but the air-dried product of the action of boiling water on such tissues as skin tendons, ligaments and bones? Gentlemen, even old and worn out boots, harnesses and other refuses substances of useless leather are made into jelly in England, they say, and for the matter of that, in Ireland, and France. The Thymus gland, the thyroid gland, of sheep, the suprarenal gland are made into useful therapeutic substances, excellent in their own way. Cod Liver Oil has been a powerful remedy in the hands of modern physicians—Dugong Oil which was at one time, say twenty years back, in great repute in Australia as a remedy in scrofula and tubercle, is obtained from Halicore Australis and H. Dugong by boiling the superficial fat. It is not so disagreeable as Codliver Oil. In our own country, for a number of years, Dr. Dymock, as the Government Medical Store-keeper, used to supply to Government Dispensaries and Hospitals the oil of the liver of larger fishes found on the Bombay Coast. Again, what is Cetaceum but the concrete fatty substance obtained, mixed with oil from the head of the Sperm Whale. The Sperm Whale inhabits the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Is it not going far afield, I ask Col. Jackson?

AIM OF MODERN SCIENCE.

I have not yet come to the end of my List, but what I have said is enough to show that the ceaseless cry of man in his sufferings of the body is 'give *anything to give me relief*. Give me even the tiny microbe, to relieve me from pain and agony.' Shall we not listen to this cry of ailing humanity and find what remedy we can, what drug, what pill or potion we can, to give relief? Shall we sit relentless and say to the dying man: 'Oh, you have had enough of drugs.' That certainly is not what Western medicine teaches. That is not what Ayurvedic medicine aims at. Dr. Fielding Garrison of Washington, whom I have already quoted, concludes the last page of his excellent work with the following cogent remarks:—

"The aim of modern medicine, co-ordinate with the advancement of all the sciences, is the prediction and control of phenomena, the prevention, as inclusive of the cure, of disease." Preventive medicine has no fairer ideal than that contained in the beautiful sentence of Minot:—"We have enthroned science in the imagination, but we have crowned her with modesty, for she is at once the reality of human power and the personification of human fallibility."

We must all remember with profound humility that, in whatever we do, the All-Merciful Providence guides every step of our action. Without His aid we can succeed in nothing. We may labour, but it is God who gives us our reward. All suffering humanity, from the tender infant to the hoary-headed man of good old age, one and all, from the vilest criminal to the most devout and saintly being, are fit objects of our most hearty and holy sympathy and unceasing, earnest, and tender care. It behoves us to bestow as much skill and attention as we can bring to bear, in a manner that will show that the physician or the surgeon knows no distinction between high and low, rich or poor; that to the healer of human pain, the gross untutored rustic and the most cultured intellectual man are equally alike; that he should bestow on the one the same skill and attention as on the other. Thus, doing well, may we say, there is no nobler calling, no service of mankind more elevating and satisfying than that of alleviating pain and sickness wherever found, and finally thereby reducing the bulk and burden of human sorrow?

One word before we part. I appeal to the promoters and supporters of the University to unite one and all to preserve that spirit of catholicty and that broad-minded liberality of sentiment and toleration which marks every movement of the modern day. Unite all-India in a spirit of brotherly love for in unity there is strength. Be of one mind, and act your part nobly.

To you my young friends, students of Benares, I have this to say, you are the hope of future India. You will be the light and leading of the future generation. Deserve your trust and your high behest for the generation yet unborn. It is a sacred trust. Reap the benefit of this under the egis of Pax Britannica and be worthy of your glorious race and country. May God watch your steps in this new University of India given by a benign Government.

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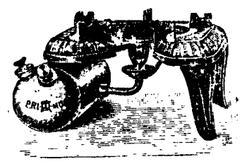
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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

HOW TO USE A RABBIT.

Rabbits are useful just now, for they are comparatively inexpensive, and the flesh can be served in many ways. The rabbit says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph" should be cut just under the shoulders across, and again just above the legs. The centre pieces of the back are to be made into fillets after the following recipe:

The fillets of the loin part of the back must be carefully cut out, leaving the bone; the sinews at the top must be removed, and then the fillets flattened carefully with a cutlet bat, or, failing that, a chopper or knife. Season the fillets with salt, pepper, and lemon juice. Place in a buttered saute pan, which put on the stove, and poach each side of the fillets for two or three minutes. Take out the fillets, add a dessertspoonful of flour, and cook for five minutes; add half a pint of milk, and cook for fifteen minutes, stirring all the time. Boil freely, then season with salt, cayenne, and a pinhead of nutmeg. See that the sauce is thick enough; if not, keep boiling until it is. But when a sauce is boiling to thicken, it must be stirred continually, else it burns and does not thicken. Pour the sauce over the fillets and serve. These fillets can be garnished with any kind of vegetables, such as peas, beans, carrots, turnips, jardiniere fashion. Rice, barley, macaroni, nouilles may also be served as a border for the dish and an addition to its nutritive properties.

In times of rigid economy it is often difficult to vary the actual food that is put on the table, for all parts of meat-flesh of any kind must be used up. It is easy, however, to get changes by cutting the meat before cooking, and treating it differently. Thus the legs are made to form another dish:

RABBIT CUTLETS.

Bone the legs and remove the sinews. Chop the meat fine, season with salt and pepper, add one-quarter the amount of bread panada, which make as follows: Soak (say) 2oz. of bread in water and milk; then squeeze dry. Add a nut of butter, and stir over the fire in a saucepan until it forms a paste, which let cool. Add a spoonful of cream or butter; when this is thoroughly blended with the chopped meat shape into cutlets, brush over with egg, and pass through bread crumbs. Then saute for ten or fifteen minutes in clear dripping until the cutlets are of a golden brown colour. Serve with tomato gravy, or any other sauce, and garnish with any vegetable or cereal which is convenient.

STEWED RABBIT.

The shoulders and the pieces of the back remain and will make a nice little dish of stewed rabbit. Place them in a buttered sauce pan, season with salt, fry and, when lightly coloured, add a dozen small potatoes chosen of a size as nearly uniform as possible. Cover the pan with a lid and cook until both rabbit and potatoes are cooked. The pan must be shaken from time to time to turn the potatoes and cook them all round. When done, dish up the rabbit and potatoes, add a little chopped onion to the fat and fry. When this is coloured, put in sufficient gravy stock to swill the pan out. Reduce till strong enough, thicken slightly with a little diluted cornflour or potato flour, add a few drops of lemon juice, correct the seasoning and pour over the rabbit and potatoes, sprinkle with chopped parsley and serve.

After these larger dishes have been duly cooked and eaten the housewife has the remainders of the rabbit in the form of head and bones, from which the flesh has been taken, also the sinews and other trimmings left when the pieces were nicely and neatly cut. When the rabbit is plump it has enough fat in itself to cook, so that the small pieces of butter recommended in some of the recipes can be left out. The soup, which is suggested, should be creamy and delicious.

RABBIT VELONTINE.

Soak the bones and trimmings of the rabbit in salted water for twelve hours, drain; then cover with three pints of water and bring to the boil. Skim and garnish with a small carrot, one leek, one onion, one sprig of celery, and a small bunch of aromatic herbs, also one clove, six white peppercorns, and a bit of mace the size of a pea. Let simmer for two hours to obtain one quart of stock. Second, prepare a roux of ½ oz of butter and 2oz. of flour, cook till it takes on a yellow colour. Let cool; now add the strained rabbit stock, a little at a time, for by this slow method it gains a smooth and creamy consistency. Next boil the whole freely for 20 to 30 minutes, skimming from time to time, then pass through a strainer. Put a yolk of an egg into a soup terrine, add one ounce of butter or a table-spoonful of cream, mix well together, then pour over the soup, little by little, stirring all the while, until all is added. Correct the seasoning and add ½oz. of rice cooked in salted water for 18 to 20 minutes. This quantity yields one and a half pints of soup, which is enough to allow for two well-filled plates.

Rice should always be sufficiently seasoned during the process of cooking, for salt does not penetrate the outer covering of the cereal unless during that time. Properly but not over salted rice forms a most appetising addition to almost any soup or meat dish, which allows of a little increase of its substantial nature.

ADVANCED STYLES IN BLOUSES AND GOWNS.

THE LONG-HOURS FALLACY.

The broad moral of the very interesting and significant memoranda issued by the Health of Munition Workers Committee is the old one of 'More haste, less speed,' says the "Manchester Guardian."

Since the tremendous importance of munition work was grasped by the country some disastrously long hours have been put in by the workers in our war factories. Men and women, amateur as well as skilled mechanics, have done their utmost to get the last ounce out of themselves, and there are still, it seems, a great number of factories where it has not yet been realised that, even from the point of view of the State and the employer, the last ounce is invariably very poor weight.

Instead of ninety hours a week for men workers the Committee puts the limit for sustained and effective effort at sixty-seven hours; for women they recommend the eight-hour shift system, the whole of Sunday and a portion of Saturday as rest-days, and the strict observance, in addition of any factory holidays which were allowed in peace-time. It is very much to be hoped on all grounds, that the wisdom of these recommendations will be everywhere recognised and applied."

PARISIAN SKIRTS.

A month ago we were assured here (writes a Paris correspondent) that the bell-shaped skirt would no longer be in vogue even among the minority of Frenchwomen who, while women of worth and distinction have stuck to quieter styles, have gone about in skirts too short and too bell-shaped for good taste. Now we are informed that "stand-out" skirts will certainly be "the thing" this spring. Further, that they will not only stand out round the bottom, stiffened with calico or fine wire, but will form a protuberance round the hips, and be wired several inches below the waist. Models of this kind are to be seen. But fashions announced or shown are tentative at this time of year. For my own part, I do not believe this inartistic model will succeed. It may be taken up by a certain class of women intent, even in days like these, on putting themselves *en evidence*. But France is in too sad and serious a mood at present, her women are for the most part far too seriously occupied, to belie their mental attitude of self-sacrifice and devotion to the suffering by any eccentricity in their clothing. Skirts will be worn short because short skirts are practical and cleanly. They will be worn fairly full because a full skirt is graceful and modest. But I feel sure that wired skirts will have, at best, a very limited following.

Trimming round the edge of skirts is likely to become more elaborate. One sees a good deal of braiding and some embroidery. Some short skirts are scalloped at the edge and edged with plisse.

Shoes are already beginning to replace the high-heeled, gaitered boots so generally worn of late. They should be of very perfect make and fit—as the foot is wholly visible—and fastened with a wide ribbon tied in a bow. The heels should be just high enough to keep the foot well out of the mud. Very high-heeled shoes for walking look vulgar, besides being dangerous to health and safety.

In colours neutral shades are the rule when black is not worn; grey of all degrees is very general. Much less navy blue is seen this season than in previous years. For evening wear black net is worn with a little jet or black lace or muslin, the corsage being more or less unlined in the upper part, or lined with white mousseline de soie. Boleros of various materials and shapes are much in vogue.

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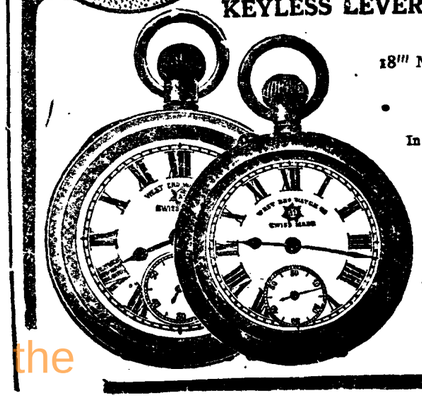
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